The Outlook

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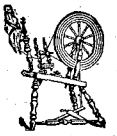
Registered  *Trade Mark*

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The Outlook

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904

The Republican Convention

The Republican National Committee has seated the Stalwart Republicans from Wisconsin, the Addicks Republicans from Delaware, and the "black-and-tan" Republicans from Louisiana. In all three cases it may be assumed that the action of the Committee has been determined by political rather than by moral considerations; that is, the Committee has believed that the Stalwart Republicans have the better following in Wisconsin, the Addicks Republicans in Delaware; neither the "lily white" Republicans nor the "black-and-tan" Republican delegates have any following in Louisiana, and the decision for that State has been determined by the probable political effect on the country. How far such a committee can take account of charges of fraud and corruption we are not sure. They have neither time nor facilities for conducting any thorough investigation. They are certainly likely to be governed, and perhaps they necessarily must be governed, solely by considerations of political regularity in the election of delegates, and the political effect of their decision between contesting delegations. As we go to press the Republican delegates are assembling in Chicago, and before this issue reaches our readers they will know the results of the Republican National Convention. Enough is already known to make it certain that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated for the Presidency without opposition, and probable that Mr. Cortelyou will be made Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The appointment of Mr. Cortelyou to this post is in accordance with the well-known wishes of the President, and will go far to insure a clean and uncorrupt campaign. Indeed, the chief objection to Mr. Cortelyou is that he has no campaign experience, which, being translated, really means that he is not a believer in the aphorism "All is fair in politics," and that he will prefer defeat with honor rather than victory through dishonorable methods. As to the platform, prophecies respecting it would be valueless, and the platform itself is of only secondary importance. The real platform will be the acts of the Administration for the past eight years and the published utterances of Mr. Roosevelt since he has been President.

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The Democratic Convention

The choice of delegates to the Democratic State Convention last week did not materially alter the relative strength of the factions within the party. A summary of the entire situation shows that up to Monday of this week 838 delegates had been elected out of a total of 994; less than a third of the total number have been instructed—110 for Judge Parker, 158 for W. R. Hearst, and the rest for "favorite sons." It is thus evident that in every way the field is open for an exciting political combat at St. Louis, the outcome of which no man can now safely predict, while the probability of a "dark horse" appearing at the last minute is a not negligible factor. The States which held conventions last week were Arkansas, Illinois, and Mississippi. The first instructed its delegates for Judge Parker, the second, by an overwhelming vote, instructed its delegates for Mr. Hearst "so long as his name continues before the Convention," and the third instructed for Judge Parker, but with permission to the delegation to "absolve itself" from the instructions at its own judgment. Mr. Bryan's opposition to Judge Parker continues to be relentless, as is shown by his open letter, published last week, and by his address at Cooper Union in New York on Monday of this week. In the open letter referred to, Mr. Bryan

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declares that "burglarious methods are now being employed to foist upon the party a speechless candidate and a meaningless platform," and adds:

> It is the first time, in recent years at least, that a man has been urged to so high a position on the ground that his opinions are unknown. Surely the Democratic party is in desperate straits if among all of its members it cannot find a trustworthy man who has ever been interested enough in public questions to give expression to his opinion. In the great contest between democracy and plutocracy our party should take a positive and aggressive stand, and it should present a standard-bearer who will infuse courage and enthusiasm among the masses.

As we have heretofore pointed out, the antagonism between the Jeffersonian Democracy of the Cleveland Democrats and the Social Democracy of the Bryan Democrats is deep-seated and radical; neither party alone can hope to carry the election, even though it has to support it the solid South; and we may add that the preponderance of uninstructed delegates gives good ground for the expectation that a compromise candidate and perhaps a compromise platform may be adopted at St. Louis, on a general basis of hostility to Republican policies and to Mr. Roosevelt.

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Political Issues in Wisconsin

We have received a number of communications from Wisconsin, some advocating the cause of the La Follette Republicans, some that of their opponents. In so far as the battle between these factions concerns the personality of the candidates, or the regularity of the political methods, The Outlook cannot enter into any judgment respecting it. Controversies waged about personal candidates by their followers are rarely matters of more than local importance, except where the methods of the persons are those of open and unquestionable corruption. The question of regularity will eventually be brought before the courts for decision, and we have neither the inclination nor the requisite knowledge to anticipate their decision. The Outlook is not to be counted among either the assailants or the defenders of Mr. La Follette. We can consider only the *avowed* principles of the two factions, as they are incorporated in their respective platforms. One correspondent, however, takes exception to our report and interpretation of these platforms. We have said, and we here repeat it, that the principles avowed in the platform of the La Follette Republicans are, in the main, principles in which The Outlook believes, and of which Mr. Roosevelt, who will unquestionably be the Republican candidate for President, is the most distinguished National representative, and that these principles find no such clear enunciation in the platform of the Stalwart Republicans. Our correspondent insists that these questions are not really before the people of Wisconsin; that because the question of a direct primary is to be passed upon by the people at the fall election, "the question is no longer before the Legislature and does not call for a platform demand;" that the *ad valorem* method of corporate taxation passed the Legislature without a dissenting vote in 1903, and so "is another question which is no longer before the Legislature;" that an inheritance tax was passed in 1903 and "is now the settled policy of this State," therefore, "what occasion for a platform demand on this point?" that, if we understand him aright, both Senate and Assembly have agreed in proposing a Constitutional Amendment allowing the enactment of a graduated income tax, and that this question will therefore come before the people for their direct vote, and so calls for no party action; that giving railroad passes to public officials is already prohibited both by the law and by the Constitution, and therefore to condemn them is a work of supererogation. We report here in condensed form the declarations of our correspondent. But we cannot agree with him that the mere fact that laws have been passed makes unmeaning vigorous declarations in a party platform in support of such laws, or insignificant the silence or the ambiguous utterances of an opposing platform. Laws and constitutions are but blank paper without a party in power pledged to enforce them; and voters in Wisconsin who believe in the principles involved in these laws have a right to ask

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whether the party which solicits their suffrages is enthusiastic in their support and resolved, against all opposition, to secure their enforcement.

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The Railroad Problem in Wisconsin

On one other point, which appears to us of prime importance, we give our readers the language of this correspondent in full:

> You say, "The La Follette Republicans demand power to be conferred upon the State Railroad Commission 'to fix and enforce reasonable transportation charges, so far as the same may be subject to State control.'" If you will take the trouble to go through the reports of the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner since the office was created in 1876, and to read the messages of Governors during the same period, notably that of Governor Hoard, who is the most conspicuous La Follette Republican next to Governor La Follette himself, you will be inclined to ask, What is the trouble in Wisconsin? What occasion for this demand in the platform? There is no opposition in this State to the control of railroads, nor has there been for thirty years past. There is no disposition to allow the railroads to charge excessive rates. There are statutes that are strong and effective to prevent abuses of this character, and there has been no purpose upon the part of Republicans in the Legislature to withhold from the people all needful protection.

Our correspondent does not meet the issue; neither did the Stalwarts in their platform. That issue is perfectly simple and can be very simply stated. There are those who hold that the railroad is a private business; that the railroad corporation has a right to charge "all that the traffic will bear;" that the government ought to interfere only by judicial proceedings and in case of palpable injustice, as to prevent favoritism, unjust discriminations, and "excessive rates." There are those who hold that the railroad is a public highway; that the corporation is a public servant employed to operate the public highway; that it is subject to the commands of the public by whom it is employed; that the public has a right not only to make all needful regulations for public safety and welfare, but also to "fix and enforce," through State and Federal Commissions possessing quasi-judicial powers, what are reasonable rates, and to require the corporations to conform thereto or surrender their franchise. Something can be said for and against each of these theories, but nothing can be said for a platform which is so worded that it may be taken to mean either the one or the other; and we are unable to decide which of these platforms is accepted by the Stalwarts or by our correspondent, though we infer that both accept the private ownership theory. The Outlook understands the La Follette Republicans to accept the second or public control theory; it is the theory of The Outlook; to it, we believe, the Nation is rapidly coming; and we welcome every movement in that direction.

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Unhappy Colorado

The unhappy State of Colorado is beset on both sides: first, liberty was denied by anarchy acting on behalf of the Miners' Union; now it is denied by despotism masked in the guise of law. We find nothing to retract in our editorial of last week. The Miners' Union is rightly held responsible for the wholesale assassination at Independence, because the inflammatory appeal of its officials led to that act as naturally and inevitably as the wire which exploded the dynamite led from the railroad platform to the miscreant who operated the infernal machine. In a war conducted by the State against such an organization, the duty of the citizens was "to give instant, vigorous, united, and uncriticising support to the authorities of their State." But the authorities of their State are no longer making war merely against this union; that would be legitimate; they are not merely disregarding the forms of law in order to protect innocent men against assassination; that would be legitimate. Passion begets passion; and if any credence can be attached to the apparently well-authenticated reports from Colorado, General Bell has set aside the plainest principles of justice in his war against citizens who have the same right as himself to be presumed innocent of crime until they are proved guilty. Miners have been taken from their homes, put by the militia upon a railroad train, taken across the borders of the State, dropped into the Kansas prairie,

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and left there, it is both alleged and denied, without food, water, or money; and this has been done without being permitted to confront their accusers, or to hear the witnesses against them, or to be heard in their own defense. That they might be tried before a military tribunal, expeditiously, in disregard of the ordinary forms of law, if public safety required, we do not deny. But no exigency, even if it were far greater than it now is in Colorado, could justify such a denial of the fundamental rights of men to some kind of trial before sentence is pronounced and executed against them.

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Prospective Legal Investigations

The action of General Bell can be accounted for only on the supposition that the terrible tragedy at Independence has created among the citizens of Colorado a panic of hate which is quite as unreasonable as a panic of fear. Later advices indicate that the closing of the Portland Mine must be accounted for in the same way, unless, which we should be loth to believe, it is due to the incredibly sordid purpose of mine-owners who are in trouble with their employees to close the work of a rival who has succeeded in avoiding the general trouble. If it were true, as asserted by General Bell, that the Portland Mine "is employing and harboring large numbers of dangerous, lawless men," the military authorities had a right temporarily to close it. But no evidence in support of this declaration has been forthcoming; in fact, the Portland Mine has been an "open" one, in which union and non-union men have worked together peacefully through all these troubles. This is what Mr. James E. Burns, the President of the Portland Company, is reported as saying of the men in the Portland Mine:

> They were as good miners as ever handled a pick working there. They are most of them men with families, and they are neither lawbreakers nor agitators. I would not refuse a man work because he did not belong to the union, or because he did. I wanted the best men there, and kept weeding out the poorer ones, without reference to unions. I am a firm believer in what they call "the open shop." If other mine-owners had adopted my plan, there would not be an idle mine in the camp to-day, and there would not be a disturbance worthy of the name.

Appeal has been made to a Federal Judge, and granted, for a habeas corpus in respect to certain prisoners detained under military law, and as a result they have been turned over to the civil authorities, and, presumptively, charges have now been preferred against them. As we go to press it is reported, on the one hand, that definite charges have been preferred against certain officials of the Miners' Union, including the President, of complicity in the assassination at Independence, and, on the other hand, that suit has been brought against General Bell by the Portland Mine owners for damages suffered in consequence of his closing of the mine. It is very much to be desired that the whole case may be brought before the courts for judicial investigation. The intervention of the President of the United States has been invoked, but we do not see on what principle he can intervene. In the Pennsylvania coal strike he interfered only as a distinguished citizen; either party might have refused to accept his offers of conciliation; and the only authority to enforce the conclusion of the arbitrators after they reached a conclusion was public opinion. Intervention between citizens charged with complicity in an infamous crime and State officials charged with illegal and despotic exercise of their authority would be a very different matter.

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Local Option and Direct Primaries in Oregon

In accordance with the Constitution of the State of Oregon, which provides for legislation by popular vote, known as initiative petition, two bills were submitted to the voters of the State on the 6th of June, and both were carried. They now have the force of law exactly as bills have which pass the Legislature. One law provides for a system of local option with regard to the sale of liquor. In any county or district composed of contiguous precincts, or in any precinct, by petition of ten per cent. of the voters (in no case more than five hundred signatures being

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required), an election to decide for or against prohibition within the territory included in the petition shall be ordered. If the election results for prohibition, no change can be made within two years thereafter. If a county as a whole gives a majority against license, no subdivision of the county, no town within the county, for instance, has the liberty of deciding in favor of license. On the other hand, if a county as a whole votes against prohibition, every subdivision voting for prohibition is entitled to have its vote enforced by the county court within the limits of that subdivision. The law goes so far even as to provide that "when prohibition has been carried at an election held for the entire county, no election on the question of prohibition shall be thereafter held in any subdivision or precinct thereof until after prohibition has been defeated at a subsequent election for the same purpose, held for the entire county." Similarly, prohibition carried in any subdivision cannot be abandoned by any included precinct without the vote of the subdivision as a whole. Although this law is called a local option law, it is really a combination of local option and prohibition. The Outlook advocates local option for two reasons: first, because no community has the moral right to force its own will upon another community in matters which concern the community alone; second, because in a self-governing community only those laws will be enforced which express the community's will. In certain respects this new law of Oregon violates both the principle and the policy of local option, for it enables a country community to force its will on a town or city, and it puts obstacles in the way of the community's reversal of its own judgment. Nevertheless, the law is in general a local option law, and promises to work in the interest of real temperance. The other law newly established in Oregon provides for direct nomination without the intervention of nominating conventions. Popular primaries are hereafter to precede every election, except for a vacancy, for Presidential candidates, for municipal offices in communities of less than two thousand population, and for school officers. In adopting the direct primary, Oregon has simply proceeded on the course which it took in establishing initiative legislation—that is, it has gone one step further in the attempt to transfer power from the representatives of the people to the hands of the people themselves.

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The Red Cross Reorganization

There is every reason to believe that the reorganization of the American National Red Cross, effected at Washington last week, will open the way to placing the Red Cross on a truly National basis, and make it the efficient almoner of National sympathy and charity. The formal resignation of nearly all the trustees and officers, together with the resignation of Miss Clara Barton, the President, opened the way to the selection of an entirely new Board of Trustees and officers. This was arranged by mutual concession of the two opposed elements in the organization, and the result is accepted as satisfactory by all concerned. An agreement upon the personnel of the new organization had been reached through the joint agency of Mr. Richard Olney and Mr. John W. Foster. The new President of the American National Red Cross is Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, Surgeon-General of the Navy, retired. Admiral Van Reypen was a delegate to the Red Cross Conference at St. Petersburg two years ago, and has long taken an earnest interest in the work of the Red Cross; he retired in 1902, after forty years of service, with the rank of senior Rear-Admiral. The new members of the Board of Trustees are as follows: Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, Charles J. Bell, Admiral Dewey, Charles C. Glover, and S. B. Hege, of Washington; Dr. J. Wilkes O'Neil, of Philadelphia; Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; William Alden Smith, of Michigan; and Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, retired. Three of the old trustees did not resign, and they retain office: General Nelson A. Miles, Mr. Eugene Fiske, and Mr. Jarvis. In accepting the resignation of Miss Barton, the Association appointed a committee of five to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the

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kindly feeling of the Association toward her. The general attitude of the meeting was very well expressed by Mr. Hege, who, in taking the chair, said that he hoped that all personalities had been left far behind by those present, and that peace and harmony would henceforth prevail in the organization. He urged that the members work hand in hand and heart to heart to place the Red Cross in a position where it would command the hearty sympathy and financial support of the American people. It is considered probable that the Board of Trustees will in time recommend that a charter from Congress be secured, and that the Association be placed in close relations both with the General Government and with State Red Cross organizations which may be formed hereafter.

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Immigration and the Steamship Rate War

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island in New York Harbor are encountering unprecedented difficulties. There is a rate war now going on between steamship companies. The rates have been reduced on some vessels to ten dollars per passenger. Great numbers of immigrants from Europe are taking advantage of these cheap rates. Not only have the numbers of immigrants greatly increased, but also the quality of the immigrants has greatly deteriorated. This means not only that a greater proportion fail to pass the examination, but also that a smaller proportion of the best class of immigrants are entering the country than usual. It would seem that the least desirable among those admitted could be no more undesirable now than formerly, because the legal standards remain the same. But it is inevitable that in such a rush of immigrants more who are really ineligible should slip by the officials than usual. It does not seem possible that present conditions can long continue, for all rejected immigrants are detained at the steamship companies' expense, and are deported also at their expense. When it is said, however, that on one shipload fifty per cent. of the women were classed as undesirable, in contrast to the usual three per cent., it may be seen how reckless the steamship companies have become in collecting immigrants. The worst elements from the London population are also said to be coming over. Though it does not seem to be in accordance with American tradition to put even indirectly a tax on immigrants, yet some such measure should be taken to offset this reduction in steamship rates.

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Captain Pratt and Captain Mercer

Captain Pratt—for by that title he will be known always among his friends—has resigned the position which he has so long held as Principal of the Carlisle Indian School, the most famous and we rather think the most successful Indian school in the country, and his resignation has been accepted and Captain Mercer has been appointed to his place. It is always difficult to estimate a man or his work while he is still living. This, however, may certainly be said of Captain Pratt, that he has been one of the most untiring and devoted friends of the Indian in this country; and to no one man except Senator Dawes does the Indian owe a greater debt of gratitude. The methods he has advocated have sometimes been too drastic; his uncompromising radicalism has repelled some whom persuasive speech would have won to his support; and he was sometimes misunderstood by others because he sometimes misinterpreted himself. But the fundamental principle which he has represented for years is now generally though tardily accepted by all students of the Indian problem—namely, that the red man should be treated as all other men in this country are treated, given the same liberties, held to the same accountability, entitled to the same privileges under the law and subjected to the same penalties when he violates it. Of his successor in the Carlisle School, Mr. Leupp, the well-informed correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," gives an account in that journal based evidently on accurate information. Almost all of Captain Mercer's military activities have been in the Indian country, a fact which peculiarly fits him for this continuance in Indian service. For

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four years he had charge of the La Pointe Agency of Chippewas, his jurisdiction extending over seven reservations. For two years he had charge of the Omahas and Winnebagos, two reservations, for two years charge of the Leech Lake Agency of Chippewas, six reservations, and for more than two years he has had the Uintah and Ouray Agency, with three bands of Utes under him. During the Omaha Exposition he was intrusted with the management of the Indian Congress, in which thirty-nine tribes were represented. In the twenty-three years he has been in the Government service, eleven of them have been given to work among the red men. During the course of his various administrations he has been responsible for the discipline and efficiency of forty-four Indian schools, including day, boarding, industrial, and mission institutions. Much of his work has required tact and skill of a high order. One of the reforms instituted at La Pointe Agency illustrates his good sense and good management. At the time of his appointment, Bad River Reservation contained about six hundred Indians, most of them living in or near a crossroads village called Odanah. Captain Mercer found that the station of the Northwestern Railroad was situated at a point just off the reservation, where, of course, the sale of liquor and other vicious influences threatening the Indians were beyond his control. Largely through his instrumentality, the company was prevailed upon to move the station to a point farther down the road, where the little settlement which sprang up around it would be substantially under his authority. The lumber interests of the Indians were also thoroughly protected. Mr. Leupp's letter goes far to satisfy friends of the Indian that Captain Mercer will be the right man in the right place.

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Japan's Loss at Sea

A bold sally was made last week by the Russian squadron which has been at Vladivostok. Whether the expedition was intended as a naval raid in which to do whatever damage was possible and then to return swiftly to port, or whether it was designed to effect a junction between the Vladivostok and Port Arthur squadrons, is not certain. The probability seems to be, however, for the former theory. The squadron of cruisers was sighted by Japanese scouts off Oki Island, near the Korean Strait, on Thursday, but before Japanese war-ships could overtake the enemy the Russian cruisers had found three transports unaccompanied by war vessels. The transports had on board many hundreds of Japanese troops. Accounts differ as to the action of the Russians in affording an opportunity for the surrender or disembarkment of the Japanese soldiers. As in a former similar case, it is alleged that the Japanese refused to surrender, that many of the officers committed suicide, and that the men courted death. At all events, the transport Hitachi was totally destroyed by torpedoes, after having been shelled with terrible loss of life. A single shell is said to have exploded the engine and killed two hundred men. The transport Sado was also fired upon, and a great loss of life followed, although the ship itself was not so damaged that she could not be brought to port later on. A third transport was probably destroyed. After this rapid and destructive raid, the Russian cruisers, favored by heavy weather and fog, disappeared, and the probabilities, as we write, are that they have evaded the pursuit of the Japanese war-ships and have returned to port.

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The Russians Repulsed

Only after severe fighting in which both armies lost heavily (the Russians admit a loss of over two thousand killed and wounded) did the Japanese forces in the northern part of the Liaotung Peninsula drive back the Russian army under General Stackelberg. Whether the Russian movement southward was intended for the relief of Port Arthur, or, as seems more probable, to draw off part of General Kuroki's forces toward the west, so as to leave him exposed to possible attack from General Kuropatkin's main army, in either case it seems clear that the Russian design failed of accomplishment. The Russians have

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held and still hold in great force the line of the railroad southward from Liaoyang to Haicheng, and extend, though with less strength, still further south toward Kaiping. Kaiping was made the point of departure for General Stackelberg's expedition, and to it, after the terrible fighting which ensued, he retreated, and without much delay withdrew northward along the railroad, apparently being very much alive to the possibility that his retreat might be cut off by heavy Japanese forces marching westward from Siuyen. This last point is directly north of Takushan, on the coast, and is a naturally strong strategic point, for it occupies a position almost equidistant from Fengwangcheng at the northeast and Haicheng at the northwest. The evolutions and counter-strategy of the great armies, commanded on the Japanese side by General Kuroki, General Oku, and General Nodzu, and on the other by General Kuropatkin and his subordinates, are likely to become more and more rapid as the struggle for superior position and for opportunities for a flanking or enveloping movement becomes more persistent and on a larger scale. The battle in which General Stackelberg was repulsed continued for at least three days last week, and its main strategic feature was the maneuvering of each army to turn the flank of the other. General Stackelberg rather naïvely, in his account of the battle, states that he had just succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank when he found that his own left flank had been enveloped and was compelled to retire. A newspaper correspondent who was present at this battle, which is called by Russians the battle of Vafangow (a word spelled in two or three other ways also), and by Japanese the battle of Telissu, says that the Russian soldiers went into battle singing, that their spirits were not affected by the fierce heat and furious cannonading, and that the terrible slaughter did not disorganize the Russian forces. It seems clear that both sides fought with skill and valor, and that the retreat of the Russians was necessary because they were outnumbered and outmaneuvered. Charges of violating the war usages of civilized nations have been made on both sides. The Japanese assert that the Russian forces displayed the Japanese flag as a lure and protection; the Russians claim that some of their dead were found mutilated.

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General Bobrikoff

The unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Czar has been followed by the assassination of General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, who was shot and mortally wounded at the entrance to the Finnish Senate on Thursday of last week. The assassin, a man named Schaumann, committed suicide. His crime appears to have been prompted by intense patriotic feeling, and is a violent expression of the Finnish sentiment toward Russian rule. The Finnish Diet has not been convoked for more than a year; and when the question of calling it together again came up, General Bobrikoff was bitterly opposed to it; but, on account of the recent improvement of the situation in Finland, and because of certain resolutions of loyalty to the Emperor recently passed by the Finnish Senate, the Governor-General had decided to recommend the convocation of the Diet. The effect of the assassination will probably result in the decision of the Emperor against convocation. General Bobrikoff was intensely unpopular with the great mass of the Finns, who are vigorously opposed to the policy of what is called Russification. He was austere, haughty, and imperious. His character is indicated by a story current, though very probably mythical, that when he was appointed his daughter naïvely asked, "What have the Finns done that papa should be appointed their Governor?" No sooner was he appointed Governor-General in the spring of 1899 than he began a campaign against the Finnish press, by suppressing one of the most important newspapers; he attempted to place a check on emigration from Finland; he forbade the issuance of foreign passports to Finlanders who had not finished their military service. A year ago the Czar issued a decree investing the Governor-General with dictatorial powers in Finland, and Bobrikoff immediately ordered the arrest

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and trial of a number of men who had evaded conscription. He was also empowered to close hotels, shops, and factories, to prohibit private meetings, dissolve private associations, and expel from Finland all persons who were considered undesirable. One of his most unpopular acts was the issuance of a proclamation forbidding people to darken their windows at unusual hours, because the Finns refused to illuminate their houses in honor of the war with Japan. People who chose to go to bed before ten o'clock were subjected to heavy fines. It is not difficult to understand the spirit which General Bobrikoff evoked. Tyranny is the mother of violence; and Bobrikoff has fallen by the instruments of oppression which he used. This assassination is likely to harm the Finns rather than secure better terms for them; but it is significant of that unrest in the Empire which constitutes its almost fatal weakness, and is in striking contrast with the enthusiastic patriotism of the Japanese described by Mr. Kennan in the last two issues of The Outlook.

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The Congress of Women

The International Congress of Women is attracting wide attention in Berlin, and its meetings last week were largely attended. All the Continental countries, England, the United States, and Australia, were represented by delegates. The President of the German League, Frau Marie Stritt, of Dresden, made the opening address of welcome, and the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the International Council, made a graceful response. The Congress was divided into four sections, and each section held two sessions daily during the week. The fact that about two hundred and fifty addresses were on the programme for the week, thirty of which were given by women from the United States and Canada, shows how enthusiastically the representatives devoted themselves to their work. Education was one of the principal subjects of discussion. Mrs. Wells, of Salt Lake City, spoke on "The Education of Girls in American Public Schools," and President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, on "University Education of Women in the United States," defending university work for women from the charge that it overtaxes their physical strength and renders them indifferent to marriage. Miss Thomas declared that more men break down from overwork in American universities than women—a statement which can hardly have been made from adequate data. She also declared that the families of university-trained women are larger than those of other women—a statement which certainly needs strong evidence in its support; to it the public impression in regard to American families of the more cultivated classes is radically opposed. A good deal of time was given to the discussion of the work of women in various industries, and a mass-meeting in favor of female suffrage was addressed by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Catt, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Fawcett, the widow of the late Postmaster-General for Great Britain, and representative women from New Zealand, France, Holland, and Norway. The greatest cordiality has been shown to the members of the Congress, the Empress receiving twenty-one members of the International Council, including the retiring and newly elected officers of the Council, the president of each National Council, and several representative leaders of the movement. The Americans at this audience were Miss Anthony, Mrs. Sewall, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Swift. The Empress expressed great interest in the enlarged work for women. An amusing incident of the Congress was the fact that the delegates were formally scolded by Count von Hoensbröck, an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, for accepting invitations to garden parties—those of Chancellor and Countess von Bülow and the Secretary of the Interior and Countess von Posadowsky-Wehner—immediately after the Government had declared that it would not accept the woman suffrage amendment to the law creating boards of arbitration for merchants and their employees.

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A Scientific Station

Thirty-two years ago Professor Anton Dohrn founded at Naples a station for the collection of biological material and for the

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study of the forms of plant and animal life. He brought to his work expert knowledge and great enthusiasm, and the station became an international institution for scientific research and for training in the most thorough way instructors and students of all countries. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of this station Dr. Dohrn received an address which bore the signatures of the leading biologists of all countries, in which the opinion was expressed that the station at Naples had brought about a new stage in the development of the knowledge of animal life and had been of service not only to zoölogists, but to botanists, anatomists, physiologists, pharmacologists, and even to clinical students; that the example set by Dr. Dohrn had been so assiduously followed that at the time of the sending of the address there were some thirty zoölogical and biological stations; the one at Naples, however, owing to its situation, its priority in time, and its extraordinary excellence of management, had become a scientific center in which investigators from every part of the world met and worked together, finding there full equipment for their work, materials of every kind, the most modern appliances for experiment, instruments of every sort, an exceptionally complete library, and the most competent assistants. The station had become, according to these biologists, a university, only in a different sense from the national institutions that bear that name; a place in which no lectures were given, but in which the professors themselves turn pupils and study nature under the most favorable conditions. "The Zoölogical Station at Naples is a brilliant example of what may be accomplished in the world of science when representatives of different nations work together in lasting union toward the same ideal ends."

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Table for American Students

At this time Dr. Dohrn was endeavoring to secure a permanent endowment for the Station, and proposed that this endowment should take the form of the creation of tables of research, each table costing five hundred dollars annually and entitling the government or institution endowing it to appoint qualified students to use it. Miss Hyde, an American student of biology, suggested the establishment of an American Women's Table, and a committee was formed of which Miss Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, was chairman, and which included representative women from fifteen or sixteen American universities and colleges. At a meeting held in Cambridge in April, 1898, the Association for Maintaining the American Women's Table at the Zoölogical Station at Naples was organized. Five hundred dollars was raised and forwarded to Dr. Dohrn, and Miss Willcox, who for some years held the professorship of zoölogy at Wellesley College, received the appointment under the conditions of the gift. Increasing interest has been shown in this admirable provision for research by biological students in the American colleges for women, and during the last six years eleven American women have had the opportunity of studying at the Station at Naples and of using the facilities of the Table maintained by the Association. Four years ago the Association took another step for the advancement of scientific research among women by offering a research prize of one thousand dollars for the best thesis on a scientific subject embodying independent laboratory research. At a subsequent meeting it was voted that a second prize of one thousand dollars be offered, to be awarded in 1905 under the same conditions as those governing the award of the first prize, that prize having been given to Miss Florence R. Sabin, a graduate of Smith College in the class of 1893; her paper on "The Origin of the Lymphatic System," as well as the paper of Miss Ferguson, instructor in botany at Wellesley College, entitled "Contributions to the Life History of Pinus," embodied such valuable results of original research that they were both regarded as contributions of permanent value to their several subjects. At the annual meeting of the Association, recently held, Miss Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, was elected President, a position to which she brought in the early history

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of the Association her characteristic intelligence and energy, and Mrs. Samuel F. Clarke, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, was re-elected Treasurer. A third research prize of one thousand dollars was offered to be awarded in 1906; and the Table at the Naples Station for the year 1904–'05 was given to Miss Ida Hyde, a graduate of Cornell. holding a Heidelberg degree and a fellowship at Bryn Mawr, and to Miss Eugenia V. Metzger, a graduate of the University of the State of Missouri and a graduate student in the Universities of Dublin and London.

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The Canadian Budget

The Canadian budget this year, which was brought before the House of Commons at Ottawa a few days ago, was introduced with some noteworthy declarations of impending changes in the tariff. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding, proposes legislation which has a decidedly retaliatory character as regards the United States, providing for a special duty to keep American goods from being dumped on the Canadian market. The object is to bar out the manufactured products of trusts and combines, and the first articles singled out for the duty are iron and steel products. The amount of this duty is to be, generally speaking, the difference between the low price at which the goods are sold to Canadian importers and the regular price at which they are sold to American consumers. All high-tariff countries are to be included in Mr. Fielding's measure, but there is no doubt that this Republic was chiefly meant. The special duty is limited to 15 per cent. of the value of certain foreign iron and steel products, such as those on which the Canadian Government pays a bounty, and in other cases it is not to exceed half of the present duty. This "anti-dumping" law, which it is expected will be passed this session, is accompanied by other changes putting certain articles on the free list and modifying the British preference list by increasing the duties on certain kinds of woolens. More important, however, is the general revision of the tariff promised next session, and this is to be followed by a reconstruction of the whole Canadian fiscal policy, in which the three leading features are to be a maximum general tariff, to offset the protective policy of high-tariff countries; a minimum general tariff, to meet the more friendly policy of moderately protective countries; and the British preference. A large programme, this; but the Liberals have a solid majority, and they may take the wind out of their Conservative opponents' sails by enacting legislation hostile to us. Certain reductions made by the Finance Minister in the interest of the Canadian consumer result from the accumulation of large surpluses in the treasury, the estimated surplus for this year being $16,500,000; but, apart from these reductions, the purport of the Finance Minister's speech is a more protective policy all round. The beginning of a maximum general tariff has already been made in the surtax on German goods; the intention is to broaden this into a general weapon of defense against all high-tariff countries. Mr. Fielding's announcement is the most notable event in Canadian tariff history since 1879, when the Macdonald protective tariff was passed; and there is little doubt that the Liberal Government will persevere until all the proposed changes pass into legislation.

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Church Union in Canada

Organic union between the Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians in Canada was one of the principal subjects dealt with at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada which was concluded a few days ago in St. John, New Brunswick. This marks the latest stage of a movement which has been in progress for some years. The three bodies have had committees "on correspondence with other churches" which have made fraternal exchanges from time to time. The Congregationalists have expressed themselves cordially toward organic union, and the Methodists at their last General Conference declared that they would be gratified if such union should be encouraged. In April, as an outcome of the appointment by the Methodist Conference of a strong

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committee to meet with similar committees of other churches with a view to promoting organic union, a joint meeting of representatives of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches was held in Toronto. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

While recognizing the limitations of our authority as to any action that would commit our respective churches in regard to a proposal that is yet in the initial stage, we feel free, nevertheless, to say that we are of one mind, that organic union is both desirable and practicable, and we commend the whole subject to the sympathetic and favorable consideration of the chief assemblies of the churches concerned for such further action as they may deem wise and expedient.

The feeling expressed in the discussion was even warmer and stronger than that of the resolution. The official heads of departments are constitutionally conservative of the *status quo ante*. The men who face the difficulties of overcompetition in the mission field were much more outspoken in their opinions. There seems to be a growing recognition of the economy in the use of resources as well as the more adequate expression of the spiritual oneness of the Church that would result from a union organic in form. As Principal Caven, of Knox College, for years a warm friend of union, said at that meeting, there should be no unworthy compromise as to doctrine, but there should also be clearly made the distinction between a complete creed, with all its philosophical preconceptions and deductions, and the fundamental propositions which the three denominations, as a matter of fact, practically hold in common. Principal Shaw, of Wesleyan College, agreed that there were no insuperable theological barriers. The laymen were even more pronounced in favor of union than the ministers. The Supreme Court of the Presbyterian Church at its recent meeting received a report from its Committee on Fraternal Relations expressing gratification at the consideration which the question of union between the three evangelical churches named was receiving, and asking the General Assembly to appoint a Committee on Union and to instruct its members to confer with committees of the two sister denominations and report to the next Assembly. There was no opportunity to take a test vote in the Assembly at this initial stage of the negotiations. Of course there have been objections, as, for instance, that the result of such organic union would be merely a new denomination. It was also manifest in the Assembly that the Presbyterians, as a body, were not at present ready to begin with the step of conference. Nevertheless, as the action of the Presbyterian Supreme Court, in instructing its Committee on Correspondence to consider the practicability of such organic union as had been proposed, shows, considerable progress toward definiteness has been made in the discussion concerning the union of these denominations. The discussion, moreover, is developing in the people of the churches a spirit of unity and of reasonable mutual concession.

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College Notes The Commencement at Brown University last week was made notable by the dedication of the clock tower, which is to be known as the "Carrie Tower," erected by Paul Bajnotti, of Turin, in memory of his wife, who was a great-granddaughter of the founder of the University, and by the dedication of the Robinson Gate, a memorial to President Robinson, who was at the head of the University from 1872 to 1889.——One of the most interesting features of the Commencement at Princeton was the presentation of a very handsome dormitory built by the class of 1879 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation. This class, which includes among its members President Wilson, has been especially fortunate in its success in various walks in life, and has been notable for the warmth of its class feeling. A thorough revision of the undergraduate courses of study leading to the bachelor's degree was adopted by the trustees and goes into effect next year. Its proposals are in substance as follows:

Equality in amount of entrance requirements for each course leading to a bachelor's degree; maintenance of the bachelor of arts degree in its historic sense as the degree of all-round liberal education; a modification of the bachelor of science degree so as to make it represent a purely liberal education

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of the modern type, with emphasis on scientific studies; the introduction of a degree of bachelor of letters to represent a purely liberal education of the modern type, with emphasis on humanistic studies; and a simplification and unification of the entrance requirements.

The University of Virginia, long governed by the faculty with its chairman and without the distinctive office of President, has now chosen as President Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, of Tulane University. A stronger man or one more representative of the best thought and feeling of the South could not have been selected for this important post. ——Tufts College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Secretary Moody and on Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.—— The address to the graduating class at West Point was delivered by Secretary Taft, who emphasized the necessity of thorough preparation at all times as the only safety of the country. The visiting Philippine commissioners were interested spectators of the closing exercises at the Academy, and one of the military members of the group declared that "in drilling the cadets are incomparable." ——The address at the Western Reserve University was given by Dr. Spalding, the scholarly and accomplished Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria; and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him, upon William Dean Howells, and upon Hamilton W. Mabie.——A very successful and interesting feature of the Commencement exercises of the Woman's College of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland was a performance of "Sakuntala." Curiously enough, the Senior Class had decided upon the play without knowing that the Senior Class at Smith was preparing to present the same drama.—— At Wellesley the Shakespearean Society gave "Romeo and Juliet" in the open air, after the charming custom of the College. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Raymond, of Union University.

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Northfield's Anniversary

The Northfield Commencement season was distinguished this year by the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Moody's first foundation-laying for the schools that have transformed a small agricultural community into a center of world-wide Christian influences. At Northfield and Mount Hermon over four thousand young men and women have benefited themselves and others through Mr. Moody's purpose to give young people of limited means and good powers the opportunity of an education both Christian and practical. Of this army it may be truly said, "Their line is gone out through all the earth." The noble chapel on the bluff above the Connecticut at Mount Hermon exhibits on either side of its platform its roll of missionaries in our own and many lands, besides bronze tablets commemorating those who have died on the field. Northfield has a still longer roll of Christian workers at home and abroad, and each school sends forth annual reinforcements in many lines of service. Preluded by the Saturday evening sacred concert, by a chorus of two hundred and fifty, the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Hamlin, of Washington, from the text, "They left their nets," inculcated the lesson of an unencumbered life as the condition of realizing the ideal of Christian duty in any vocation, upon the Christian principle emphasized at Northfield, "Saved to serve." On Sunday afternoon hundreds gathered at the prayer-meeting on Round Top, which closed with song and prayer at the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Moody. In the evening some of the former pupils stirred by turns the sympathy and the mirth of the student audience by narratives of their work and experiences from Oklahoma to Peking. Next came Anniversary Day. Mr. Moody was blest in being able to hand down his work to two like-minded sons (Yale graduates both). Mr. William R. Moody and Mr. Paul D. Moody spoke on this occasion severally of the past and the future of the Seminary. No listener could doubt that under them its constancy is assured to its founder's ideal. Referring to this—"to help into lives that will count the most for the cause of Christ"—Dr. Barton, of Boston, speaking on the relation of the Seminary to missions, affirmed that this is the purpose which constitutes the missionary life, whatever one's vocation be. Miss

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Evelyn S. Hall, now for twenty-one years the Principal, and the Rev. T. B. Hyde, of Montreal, also made effective addresses. A second concert, given by the Estey Chorus, concluded the day, and the next day the usual functions of Commencement followed, the annual address being given by Dr. Jefferson, of New York.

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The Two Schools at Northfield

The circumstances of the class of students which Northfield was founded to befriend are suggested by the fact that two-fifths at present are from homes broken up by the death of one or both parents. Nearly one-third have worked for self-support. Many touching personal memoranda might be cited. The graduating class numbers thirty-seven, but many more could complete the course but for indigence, and many others could enter for at least a partial course, were not the Seminary resources painfully inadequate—facts now strongly appealing to generous benefactors. Yet the Northfield alumnæ have themselves raised $20,000 toward the "memorial endowment." Of those who are able to pursue the higher education the college presidents write in praise: "Send us more of the same sort." While the educational standard is thus maintained, the religious is equally upheld. No text-book there outranks the Bible, which President G. Stanley Hall affirms, from the standpoint of scientific pedagogy, to be the most important book for the period of adolescence. It would be difficult to name another school which religion, simple and sincere, so infiltrates. To breathe the atmosphere and feel the spirit of Northfield on such an anniversary is a "retreat" of an elevating kind. The school is greatly indebted to its trustees, business men of high standing, in full sympathy with Mr. Moody's aims and devoted to their trust. Northfield village itself illustrates what the foreign missionary has often proved, that trade follows where the Gospel enters. A score of summer cottages on Rustic Ridge, other new residences more expensive, and an immense hotel, evince the fact at a glance. What Northfield does for girls is done for boys at Mount Hermon, founded two years later. Thirty-five States and some foreign lands are represented here. Two of its boys, each brought up from low conditions, are now honor men at Harvard. A hundred more now in colleges and professional schools are making a good record. The agricultural department, maintained on a farm of over a thousand acres, tests the fitness of the fiber here worked up into Christian manhood. No one who is hungry for an education, and willing to work hard, need feel himself debarred. Thrilling stories of successful struggle might be told. The Alumni Association's gratitude, if measured by the gifts sent back here, is greater than what appears in other schools. Here is an opportunity for wise benefactions carrying incalculable benefits. As the eye glances from one of these schools to the other, four miles apart, the lesson of what a consecrated will to benefit others can achieve, with small means and great faith in God, makes its impression, and a deep one.

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Human Sacrifice in America

Sorrow produced by the disaster of last week is dumb. For those who are seated among the ashes there is the reverent sympathy of silence. Every channel of expression is choked with compassion and pity.

The women and children who crowded the excursion steamer General Slocum on Wednesday morning last week were having one of their few chances, many of them their only chance, to escape from the stagnant air of New York City into the fresh breezes and free sunlight of the open water. To these members of St. Mark's Lutheran parish the Sunday-school excursion which began so gayly meant refreshment of body and mind in the stifling days to come. They went on board trusting their welfare and their lives to others. In some way, as yet unaccounted for, fire broke out in the vessel. The flames started up in the bow, where the breeze caused by the

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progress of the boat fanned them into fierceness and then swept them aft. The varnished, seasoned woodwork and the hangings afforded them abundant fuel. The steamer had not reached Hell Gate when the fire was discovered, and the captain, instead of trying to beach the boat, ran it on toward North Brother Island. In the meantime the passengers became crazed with fright. The picked-up crew, undrilled, was helpless. It is said that the fire hose was so rotten that it was scarcely put into use before it burst in a dozen places. Women and children seized life-preservers, but these were so frail with age that in the scramble many were torn, and those that were used proved, apparently, to be useless or worse than useless. On the vessel death was in the flames; and in the water—there too was death. When the boat finally sank at the island, hundreds had already been burned and drowned. The latest reports indicate that between seven and nine hundred were lost in this tragedy.

The curtain that hides the horror of those few minutes will never be fully raised. That same curtain, however, conceals as well deeds of selfless bravery. The captain, whose judgment has been questioned, gave an example of heroism beyond all praise. Even the masterful courage of some of the children shone in the light of the flames and was reflected in the water. Cowardice there was, undoubtedly; but it shrinks beside the fortitude of the pastor and many of his people, and the daring of several rescuers.

For the destitution resulting from this catastrophe there will unquestionably be a prompt and generous response to the appeal of the Mayor. But the very character of the disaster, in which the victims were mainly women and children, has made the destitution proportionately small while magnifying the desolation. How appalling this desolation is may be suggested by the fact that in one house out of fifteen families there are now left only the fifteen childless, wifeless men.

If before such dreary bereavement compassion, for very weakness, is inarticulate, conscience, indignant and searching, ought to speak. Why should such a waste of human lives, inestimable in potency, be possible? Every boy and girl killed by fire and by water within sight of New York on that June day was a promise to the Nation. Why should that promise have been broken? It is obligatory upon the Government to discover who was to blame. Was the steamboat inspector who approved that rotten hose and those rotten life-preservers guilty of criminal neglect? Was the steamboat company which owned this floating fire-trap guilty of criminal greed? Was the Congress of the United States that passed the laws which have proved inadequate for the protection of life guilty of stupid incompetence? These are questions which must be answered, and already investigations by Nation, State, county, and city are under way. Are other vessels, now in use, to have adequate inspection? Are future calamities of this sort to be guarded against? But these questions are not enough. Are not we Americans proved guilty of making this sacrifice to our own idols?

We pride ourselves on our willingness to take risks. A great engineering problem is offered us, and we take risks in solving it. A great commerical opportunity is offered, and we take the risks involved in seizing it. We become so used to successful enterprise that we find it easy to take risks not only for ourselves but for others. Have we become so enamored of our own achievements that we care not for their cost? Are we so anxious concerning what we possess that we are careless of human life? Are we computing the profits of our railroads, our steamboats, our factories, in the terms of passengers and employees killed? Do we readily accept the confidence of others and betray it, on the risk of getting safely out of danger by our shrewdness, for the sake of "getting rich quick"? Will the man who reads of these treacherous life-preservers go down to his own office and give an order which will result in putting inferior material into a cloth? Will the man who reads of the inspector's superficial examination of the boat go himself to the representative of a corporation and allow him a "rake-off" in return for a

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contract for supplies? Will the aldermanic council, some of whose members were among the first to be at the scene of death with offers of help, grant a public service franchise, not with a sense of obligation to the public, but with a lively sense of favors to come? Will boats continue to be built of flimsy and combustible material, and theaters constructed without proper exits, and buildings erected without careful and continuous expert inspection, and railroads put through thickly populated communities with grade crossings, simply because directors are willing to risk other people's lives in order to satisfy the stockholder's natural desires for large dividends? Will the readers of the newspapers which last week devoted page after page to the description of terror, death, and grief, forget next week their consternation in indulgent and half-admiring interest in some clever but questionable political or commercial maneuver?

As the kinsmen, friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens of those who were lost on the General Slocum have read in headlines and in bold-faced type the tale of bursting hose, rotten life-preservers, undisciplined crew, ill-inspected boat, and have learned that even the little redress which monetary damages might afford is probably denied them by law, many have felt what one man said, that the hard-working classes are those who always suffer most, that the rich are protected against the poor. If this impression prevails, whose fault is it except of those who, day after day, live and struggle as if the meat were more than the life, and the raiment than the body?

Is our religion one of easy good nature? Are our gods coupons, dividends, and wages? Is our posture of worship the holding out of the hand for a share of the "graft"? If so, then let us not wonder that our deities demand a human sacrifice. The pity of it is that on the altar are laid the children. One by one they are offered up in the noisome temples of the city tenements; but now and then by the hundreds, in a burning theater or on a blazing river steamboat.

The Constitution and the Philippines

In our issue of June 11 we reported the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that Filipinos are not entitled to demand jury trial under the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury," and that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury." In our report we depended upon newspaper reports of the decision; the official copies of the opinions had not then and have not yet reached us. In consequence we were led into two inaccuracies, both of some importance: first, in our opinion, based on the phraseology of Justice Harlan's opinion, as reported, that the defendants who claimed jury trial were not American citizens; and second, in our statement that the decision was rendered by a vote of five to four. On the first point we are corrected by a lawyer evidently familiar with the facts in the case, and sympathizing with the cause of the defendants, who writes us as follows:

In connection with your comment in The Outlook of this date (June 11) on the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Messrs. Dorr and O'Brien, the Manila editors convicted of criminal libel against Commissioner Pardo de Tavera, I take the liberty of informing you that both the appellants are American citizens, Mr. O'Brien having been engaged in newspaper work in either Springfield or Worcester before his going to the Philippines. Mr. Dorr, if I am not mistaken, is also a native of New England. So that, contrary to your comment, this decision does establish the law that a citizen of the United States who becomes a resident of the Philippines loses his right to trial by jury. This was the very point at issue, the appellants claiming that as citizens of the United States, resident in a territory where, as their very trial by a court created by authority of Congress showed, they were still subject to all the powers conferred on the Federal Government by the Constitution, they also still possessed the rights as citizens guaranteed to them by the third paragraph of Article III., Section 2, of the Constitution, and more particularly reaffirmed in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Amendments. This decision, then, is as far-reaching in regard to the personal rights of

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American residents of the islands as the previous decisions have been in regard to rights in commerce and trade and political life, and is almost equally puzzling in its implications.

The decision that citizens of the United States residing in the Philippines have no greater rights under the Constitution of the United States than native Filipinos is in accordance with legal analogies; thus, if a citizen of one State takes up his residence in another State, he becomes subject to the law of that State; if a citizen of the United States takes up his residence in a foreign country, he becomes subject to the laws of that country; and similarly, if a citizen of the United States takes up his residence in a Dependency of the United States, he becomes subject to the laws of that Dependency. It is evident that any disregard of this principle would lead to very serious complications; that, for example, to accord to Americans residing in the Philippines guarantees not accorded to Filipinos would constitute a serious and a not unreasonable cause of discontent.

The other error in our statement was of a more serious nature. It is thus corrected by a letter from L. R. Wilfley, the Attorney-General of the Philippines, who argued the case before the Supreme Court in behalf of the Philippine Government:

In commenting on the decision of the Supreme Court on the recent Philippine cases in your issue of June 11, you make the statement that "both judgments of the Supreme Court were rendered by a vote of five to four, though not by the same five to four." This statement is not correct. The case involving the "double jeopardy" question was decided by a vote of five to four, but the "jury trial case" was decided by a vote of eight to one. If you will examine the record, you will find that Mr. Justice Peckham, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Brewer concurred in the result of the opinion of the Court, and based their decision on the fact that the question involved in the case had been passed upon by the Court in the case of Hawaii vs. Mankichi. As a matter of fact, the Court has done in this case exactly what you criticise them for not doing. The legal status of the islands is now fixed by the Court by a vote of eight to one—Mr. Justice Harlan alone dissenting. Heretofore in all the so-called insular cases involving Constitutional questions the Court has voted five to four. In the case in question, the hitherto dissenting judges recognized that the question had been settled by the Court, and yielded to the will of the majority.

I call your attention to this because your paper is always fair and uniformly accurate and thorough in its discussion of all matters touching our administration of the Philippine Islands.

L. R. Wilfley,
Attorney-General of the Philippines.
St. Louis, Missouri.

We are very glad to have our error, based on newspaper reports, corrected; the more so because it annuls our criticism of a supposed minority, and because it also establishes beyond present dispute the principle that Dependencies of the United States are not under the Constitution of the United States. This principle, our readers may remember, The Outlook has maintained ever since the United States, as a result of the war with Spain, became responsible for the government of Dependencies. We quote from an editorial in The Outlook for December 16, 1899:

The articles of partnership which made of the several States of the Union a Nation determine the rights of the Nation as against any one of the States; but they do not determine the rights of the Nation as against other communities, because such communities are not parties to the agreement. They are neither bound by it nor can they claim rights under it. . . . Whether Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines shall be admitted to the partnership depends upon the mutual consent of both parties; and until and unless such mutual consent is given, none of these communities is subject to the obligations or entitled to the privileges conferred by the Constitution.

Some of our contemporaries then made merry over The Outlook's interpretation of the Constitution, as some of them are now making merry over its contention that the interdependence of the Philippines in a vital, organic connection with the United States may prove to be better both for them and for us than their independence. Four years and a half ago our opinion that the United States might have subjects who are not citizens, and that such subjects could claim no rights under the Constitution, was only a newspaper opinion; it is now the recognized and established law of the land, recognized and established by the highest judicial authority. We doubt whether it will require four years and a half to satisfy an overwhelming majority of Americans

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that we can give the Filipinos something much "better than independence." Already, if we do not wholly misread current history, the increasing tendency of opinion among the Filipinos is not toward separation and independence, but toward a more vital and organic union with the country which has won for them at no small cost their liberties, and is establishing among them free institutions and a true self-government.

❀

Russia and the War

The Outlook has already commented on the radical changes which are certain to be brought about in the East as the result of the present conflict between Japan and Russia. Equally important changes in Europe are by no means improbable, and one of the most interesting problems presented by the situation is the probable effect of the conflict on Russia. That great country cannot emerge from the war as she entered it; either the party of reaction, which for some time past has controlled the policy of the Empire, will be strengthened by final victory, or it will be discredited and driven out of office by final defeat. From this point of view, many Americans who have the old-time attachment for Russia and who believe profoundly in the Russian people and the great qualities which they can contribute to civilization, believe that defeat would be the happiest result for the future of Russia, and that victory would be a national disaster, by perpetuating the present rule of repression, antagonism to the vital growth of the Empire, and enmity to its spiritual and intellectual freedom.

Reports of disorders in Russia must always be taken with caution, but of late they have been so numerous, and in some cases so well authenticated, that it is impossible not to believe that the Government is seriously disquieted by the conditions in different provinces. Southern Russia appears to be honeycombed with discontent over the war, which, in spite of the passionate patriotism of the Russians, is extremely unpopular in many parts of the Empire. The apathy of the peasantry is especially significant because it is in striking contrast with the fiery and impetuous ardor of the Japanese of all classes. The Russian peasants love the Czar and hate the bureaucracy, the organized official machine which has control of all the departments and which, it is believed, has built a kind of wall around the Czar that makes it almost impossible to put him in possession of facts in regard to the condition of the Empire. Finland and Poland are under an iron hand, but the feeling of nationality survives unimpaired in both countries, and will burst into a flame if the right opportunity comes. The assassination of the arbitrary Governor-General of Finland, although the act of a fanatic, throws clear light on the general feeling in that country. In the undying hatred of these subjected peoples Russia has to face a very real peril, and there is no doubt that any weakening of her effective force would be the signal for outbreaks of the most formidable character in both countries.

Moreover, unless all reports are to be discredited, Russia is the victim of the most extensive system of "graft" ever developed in any country. It is literally given up to plunderers who take every advantage of the Government in the way of furnishing inferior supplies and doubling prices for their own benefit. Those who know the situation at first hand declare that some Government functionaries are in the habit of doubling the prices agreed upon with contractors and pocketing the difference. The New York "Sun" describes an incident which reveals not only the cupidity but the audacity of these Government speculators. A number of royal personages, relatives of the Czarina, had combined to equip a hospital train at St. Petersburg with every requisite for the comfort of the sick and wounded, the box compartments being carefully secured with Imperial seals. After the train left St. Petersburg the Czarina telegraphed commanding a careful inspection of the contents of the train. Under this authority the seals, which were apparently undisturbed, were broken, and the contents of the compartments were found to be useless blocks of wood. Nothing of any value was found. What such a sys-

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tem means in time of war was shown by the unhappy experience of the Spaniards five years ago, and also by some experience of our own at that time; but nowhere else, it is believed, has this system of thieving and preying upon the government been carried so far or worked out so elaborately as in Russia. In the meantime, the reactionary party, with M. de Plehve at its head, is intrenched in power, and a decree recently issued is described as rendering his position unimpregnable, unless the Czar resumes the power which he has practically transferred, or unless a revolution breaks out. To-day M. de Plehve is the ruler of the Empire, and the local governors are his appointees. These men dread the success of the Japanese far less than they dread the end of the war. So long as the war continues they are probably safe, because any outbreak would be restrained by a sense of devotion to the country; but when peace comes, unless all signs fail, the day of reckoning will come with it, and the men whose heel is now on the very heart of Russia, and who are plundering her without scruple, may be called to a rigorous account.

It is believed in Europe that the Czar was driven into the war by this group; that he was deceived in regard to the spirit and condition of the Japanese, and that he is now the victim of circumstances which have passed beyond his control. It is believed also that the Czar is not antagonistic to a more popular form of government, and that he is willing to sanction the adoption of the measures which Alexander II. was on the point of signing when he was assassinated. Under this scheme the county councils would send delegates to a kind of States General, whose advice the Czar would be obliged to ask, and whose decision on questions of taxation he would be obliged to accept. The scheme also involves freedom of speech for this General Council of the Empire, and a certain degree of freedom of speech for the press. If such changes as these could be brought about in Russia, defeat in the present war would not be too great a price to pay; for it would bring disaster, not to the Russian people, but to the reactionary party.

The Best Service

Marcus Aurelius, who had many serious things to say about the most serious crises in life, and whose high virtue and loyalty to noble ideals of duty have reinforced and strengthened some of the best men and women in all subsequent ages, had much to say also along the lines of the every-day practice of humble virtues; for he was eminently a wise man and knew that greatness is built up, not by single efforts in striking crises, but by the repetition of small acts in every-day experiences. He wrote: "Begin the morning by saying to thyself, I shall meet with the busybody, the ungrateful, arrogant, deceitful, envious, unsocial. All these things happen to them by reason of their ignorance of what is good and evil. But I, who have seen the nature of the good that it is beautiful, and of the bad that it is ugly, and the nature of him who does wrong, that it is akin to me, not only of the same blood or seed, but that it participates in the same intelligence and the same portion of the divinity, I can neither be injured by any of them, for no one can fix on me what is ugly, nor can I be angry with my kinsman, nor hate him."

This is a paragraph from what might be called the working philosophy of an independent and gracious life—the life of the man or woman who meets freely the disagreeable things of the world, the ungracious, repellent, and mean persons of whom society contains so many, but refuses to be affected by them. It is a part of a gracious and beautiful life to turn the edge of gossip, of cynicism, of envy, and of hatred by keeping resolutely out of the mood in which these motives and feelings are possible. The busybody who has evil things to hint and base things to tell of others succumbs to the rebuke of silence, and the stream of misrepresentation dries up in the atmosphere of unspoken condemnation. The envious find the air which surrounds a generous soul uncongenial, and the ungrateful and arrogant are driven back upon themselves in the presence of those to whom gratitude, humility, and generosity of judgment are habitual. One may go through life almost silent and

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yet change the atmosphere of the road along which he travels; for to express one's nature it is often unnecessary to speak. Kindness, generosity, and a spirit of unselfishness escape from some men and women in their most silent moods and pervade the places in which they are. It is a matter of no consequence to us that those about us are ungenerous, envious, and bearers of false tales. There is no reason why we should descend from the hillsides on which we live into the swamp because other men and women like the miasma. No man need be ignoble in this world because the world is full of ignoble people; for, as Marcus Aurelius points out, those who love the higher things love them because they have seen how beautiful they are, and those who stand for the baser things stand for them because they have not seen their ugliness. The man who looks at a beautiful view from the side of a mountain ought to be very tender of the blind man who finds nothing but the roughness of the road and the bitterness of his lack of vision. There are many people to whom life is mean and small because they have never seen the nobler side of it. Such men and women are to be pitied even more than they are to be condemned, and the way to serve them is to open their eyes.

The eyes of the blind are never opened by violence, and the best way to persuade other men to cease bearing tales, using envious speech, and forgetting the debt of gratitude is to show forth day by day the beauty of appreciative speech, of generous recognition, and of that kindly interpretation which puts the best light on character and deeds. If it be true that a good deed shines like a light in the world, it is much more true that a beautiful character is like a beacon; it not only illuminates, but it also warns and guides. It shines brightest when the clouds are black about it and the earth is hidden from view by the darkness. The most profound influence exercised by the loving and the devoted is unconsciously put forth. They serve others when they are unaware that any virtue passes from the hem of their garments; and the chief concern of a man or woman should be, not to correct others, but to keep the stream of influence which flows from them pure at the source; for an example is ten times more persuasive and searching than any reproof or direct suggestion. In a corrupt society a good man or a pure woman stands out with marvelous brightness, and the worse society is, the less excuse is there for corruption. Those who charge their faults upon their environment, and who mitigate their judgment of themselves by the reflection that the standards of those about them are low, fail to see that they are passing the severest condemnation upon themselves. To have seen the light and not to live by it is to sin, not only against the light, but against one's less fortunate fellows. It is nothing to us that others are envious, malicious, deceitful, and ungrateful; our concern is with ourselves. So long as we are generous, appreciative, truth-loving, we may let the world take care of itself; we shall have rendered it our best service.

❀

The Spectator

"My dear Spectator," said the doctor, cheerfully, "there's really very little amiss with you. You're suffering from a rather aggravated form of city-fag. Too much racket, too much hurry, too much third-rail. What you want is rest, nerve-rest. The thing for you to do is to clear out; get the city thoroughly out of your system. Go to some little up-country place where you can have perfect quiet, and vegetate for a week or so. Do you know Beaver Crossing? Charming, quaint old place! Hasn't been a house built there since the war. Suppose you go up there to-night (the place has railway connections now) and give yourself a taste of the unstrenuous life, and I predict that you'll be as right as a trivet before you know it. Remember, though, at least a fortnight of absolute quiet." With these words the doctor closed his office door.

❀

To Beaver Crossing the Spectator obediently took his jumping nerves. As he stepped from the train, which scarcely hesitated at the bird-house of a station, he was at once engulfed in a silence so

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dense that it might have been cut with a knife. It was like being plunged into a vacuum. A trap was waiting, and as he bowled along through the sweet-scented dusk, the Spectator breathed a blessing upon the country stillness and a prayer that it might not keep him awake. As a matter of fact, he was tired enough to sleep through anything, and it cannot have been ten o'clock before he was securely locked in the arms of Morpheus. It may have been an hour later when he sat suddenly bolt upright under the impression that an earthquake, a tornado, and a conflagration were sporting together round his defenseless pillow. His room was filled with glare and roar, and the bed rocked awesomely under him. Before the shaken Spectator could get to the window, the glare faded, the din sank and drew away into the distance, the vibrations ceased. Poking out his head, the Spectator beheld a gayly lighted trolley racketing down a track which lay—worse luck!—just beyond his hostess's garden wall. Country quiet, indeed! But the Spectator is not easily daunted. He went manfully to bed again, and once more scaled the difficult heights of sleep.

❀

Was it two o'clock, when, with a sound like the shriek of a lost spirit, the night express tore through the silent town? "*Is* this the stilly night, or is it not?" queried the now thoroughly riled Spectator. And, perceiving that at all events fate did not mean him to slumber, he rose, slid into dressing-gown and slippers, lighted his feeble candle, and settled down to the perusal of "A Journey to Nature." His action seemed to have a quieting effect upon Beaver Crossing. Though he read for an hour or two, not a sound save the endless trill of a tree-toad broke the perfect peace of the night. Toward four o'clock, feeling symptoms of returning drowsiness, the Spectator snuffed out his light and for the third time retired, thinking to have a three hours' nap before breakfast. He reckoned, however, without that volunteer orchestra which daily plays up the curtain of the dawn. As his head touched the pillow, the first notes of the overture fell on the hushed air, and a moment later the whole feathered tribe were vocalizing for dear life. Giddy as he was from lack of sleep, the Spectator took pleasure in that flood of song. But just as his lids were falling at its close, he was startled back to consciousness by a hoarse avian curse, and there, upon his very window-sill, sat Jim Crow, flinging his profane "C-a-a-w!" into the Spectator's very face.

❀

It was a heavy-eyed Spectator who sallied forth after breakfast to find him a lodgment where trains and trolleys should not interrupt, nor crows break in and swear. He readily found a house which complied with the first condition, and though the landlady would not guarantee immunity from birds, she thought, as the Spectator's side of the house was treeless, he might count on an occasional morning nap. The cool room invited him to put the matter to a test then and there. But a falsetto snarl from across the shady street proclaimed the loquacity of a neighboring graphophone. The Spectator went and climbed the highest hill in the district, and on its crest enjoyed a hard-earned doze, which lasted till a jocular squirrel saw fit to drop a twig across his face.

❀

Neither trolleys nor trains disturbed the quiet of the Spectator's second night in Beaver Crossing, nor had the strongest-lunged of birds the power to break his well-contrived slumbers. But, for all that, he awoke at five o'clock in the morning. It was a fugitive sound that roused him—the light, uneasy tossing of a bell, as persistent, as maddening, as the song of a triumphant mosquito. A moment and the Spectator had recognized it for that most poetic of all the sounds of the farmside—the distant note of a cow-bell. To him its song always brings back ecstatic visions of green Swiss valleys and gleaming, snowy heights. Just then, however, he would have waived these recollections if that cow would have taken herself and her bell beyond range of his ears. But the cow was coming on. Nearer and nearer sounded her bell, till from a tinkle it

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had become a clang, and the Spectator could distinctly hear the thwacks with which her Discourager of Hesitancy strove to expedite her progress. Now she was lumbering under his very window. With ears that ached, the Spectator listened for the beginning of that diminuendo which should tell of space lengthening between him and the cow. It did not come. Clear and resonant spoke the bell, answering every clumsy move of the great beast, and it was no farther away. The Spectator had by this time forgotten about the tender "song" of the cow-bell, and muttered vengeance on the "tin-pandemonium." And still the cow didn't go away. At length, losing patience, the Spectator strode to the window and thrust forth a disheveled head. The cow was there, browsing on the Spectator's grass, her neck adorned with a bell which might better have graced the steeple of the Beaver Crossing meeting-house. Her driver, a snub-nosed urchin of twelve, sat cross-legged upon the Spectator's lawn, nonchalantly whittling.

❀

Fierce is the wrath of the untimely awakened man. In a voice choking with indignation, the Spectator thundered forth, "Boy! What do you mean by leaving that cow under my window at this hour of the morning? Don't you know that that church-bell is enough to wake the Seven Sleepers? Come, be off to pasture, or I'll report you to the owner of that cow. Come, off with you!" The urchin cast a disdainful glance at the Spectator's informal coiffure. Leisurely closing his jackknife, he drawled, with infinite impudence, "Y' *don't* say?" And then, as the Spectator threatened to vault bodily through the low window to inflict summary chastisement, he picked himself up, halloed to the cow, and they beat a measured retreat. The Spectator felt sure that, for all his braggadocio, the young rascal would not venture to repeat the offense.

❀

It matters little how the Spectator spent his time while the sun was up, for night is the really lively part of a Beaver Crossing day. That third night not so much as a dream rippled his tranquillity until perhaps four of the clock, when his ear was caught by a sound like the clang of a cracked voiced, brazen-sided cow-bell, coming apparently from directly under his window. The Spectator swathed his head in counterpane, and snatched, as it were, at the tail of his departing morning nap. (He notes, by the way, that his slumber metaphors are getting mixed, but surely much may be forgiven a man in his state of mind.) In vain his barricades! Cling! clang! clank! went the loud, vociferous bell, each vulgar vibration piercing to the Spectator's shrinking ear. Continued long enough, a thing like that will make an angel irritable. The Spectator rose, slipped into his clothes, and stole down to the front door. Cautiously drawing the bolt, he flung it wide, and swooped down in his might upon—But, alas! there was no boy! The cow was neatly tethered to the Spectator's veranda-rail.

❀

Which end of a cow the Spectator least likes to approach he does not know. Just now, however, righteous wrath lent him fortitude. He untied that cow, and, ignoring her scruples, dragged her off at a good pace down the road, the cow-bell reverberating with every step. Not twenty paces had he gone when an excited little figure burst from the bushes at the roadside. "Hi!" sputtered a furious urchin, "where're you goin' with my cow?" And the Spectator then and there avenged himself? Not so. A soft answer turneth away wrath, and he who striveth with the Yankee small boy not infrequently cometh off second best. The Spectator exchanged a silver quarter for a promise that the cow should change her time-honored route to pasture, and won the devoted allegiance of one freckled imp. As for Beaver Crossing, the Spectator stuck it out there for a full week, in the face of parrots, mice, and chanticleers, and then went back to sleep off the effects amidst the refined uproar of little old New York.

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Korea in War Time

By James S. Gale

Author of "Korean Sketches" and "The Vanguard. A Tale of Korea"

WHEN Marquis Ito was here in Seoul, a month ago, he made a number of speeches to invited guests, including members of the Cabinet. One speech that was afterwards reported in the Korean papers had for leading thought, "From now on let every Korean official mind his own business, and mind it well." The Marquis pointed out that Korea's failures were due, partly at any rate, to the fact that each officer neglected his own duty and went tampering with that of others.

The Marquis is unquestionably the most experienced and wisest statesman in the East, and his diagnosis of Korea's ills is correct, for here, in the habit of each man's forgetting his own responsibilities and meddling with those of others, lies one great cause of the peninsula's benighted condition.

For many years it was thought by those sojourning in the East that the yellow man was incapable of highest forms of organization, that he was born into a world at loose ends, and that his rule of life was "any old way." This certainly applies to Korea, and, as far as the writer has a personal acquaintance, it applies to China as well. But what is this that we are being treated to at the present time in the way of human units blended into one, with a fleet of war-ships performing the most brilliant feats of modern times, a squadron of transports working without hitch and landing all the ponderous paraphernalia that go with war, one hundred thousand men moving forward and no noise, no confusion, no cessation of the advance, and all planned by the brain of the Eastern man and worked out under his eye?

Perhaps no nation ever had a better chance than Korea to view the power of personal responsibility and organization as it now moves before her. Certainly no nation ever needed to learn it more, for no one is responsible for anything in the Hermit Kingdom, and there is no organization or combining of national forces whatever.

Of accuracy, which grows out of responsibility, she knows nothing. His Excellency says he'll call to-morrow at two o'clock, and he does not come; it is six when he arrives, but he did not mean to prevaricate; he only meant to say, "I'll come sometime," and it sounded better to say two o'clock.

"We'll send you that document on the tenth day of the moon at six o'clock," says the Foreign Office, and we part politely, with salutations of peace. The demand has been satisfied for the time being, which is sufficient; why worry about the future? The tenth day passes and there is no document, and yet no one is surprised, or astonished, or thinks of saying, "You are a liar." Any organization that runs by the clock and writes its duties and obligations all down in a little book beforehand is just another piece of Western madness. The Korean's brain is not adjusted to the world of clocks and watches. He uses them, and talks of them, but he has no idea whatever of time or any other factor that enters into the matter of organization.

In the power-house of the Electric Company of Seoul there are all the forces present that go with steam and electricity. They allow of no mismanagement and no neglect. If water fails in the boilers, the same results follow as in the West. The American engineer in charge soon learns to know how seemingly careless (not really acting so, but born so) the Korean is, and how impossible it is to discover where to place blame when some one fails in his duty. Recently there was attached to the boiler an "abominable" automatic recorder, that registers the amount of water, and keeps on registering through the weary hours, night and day.

"Look here, Kim," says the American engineer, "why did you let that water go down so low when you had charge?"

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"I no let water go down, sir, high up all the time."

"Now, Kim, speak the truth, what hours were you on?"

"Twelve to three, sir, spare my life."

"Then, at twenty minutes past two—look at this gauge—you let the water go down so; one dollar off your wages. Do your duty next time, or the gauge will tell on you."

The boys in the engine-room have no words with which to express their contempt for the automatic gauge. The eternal thing goes on forever. It does not sleep, and you can't bribe it or coax it or give it a drink or anything. To be thus constantly under the exacting eye of a machine is most distressing to the Korean. He does not know the principle on which the automatic gauge works; all he is sure of is that there is a devil inside of it. The Korean has no exactness in his make-up, and he has no real sense of personal responsibility.

Another element of successful organization is ability to keep a secret, or, better, to keep private affairs private. During this very war the world is astonished at the skill with which Japan keeps her plans covered. She has been moving forces through Korea for nearly three months, and they pass by like a dream; no one knows where they have come from, where they are going, or what they intend to do. This, too, the Korean is incapable of understanding. Why General Kigoshi should not talk over the intended campaign with the coolies in charge of the pack-horses Korea cannot understand, for her president of various offices talks over his plans with all humankind, just as many as can squeeze in at the windows or doors, and everybody knows all about the affairs of everybody else.

Korea has no power to keep a secret; she tells everything. Political antagonists know what words are whispered in the opponents' bedchamber. Korea cranes her neck to see over barriers, through crevices, or in at the window, and moves in, unannounced, into your private apartments. How could there be a campaign organized in Korea and Russia not know it ere the shadow got round to her angle of the earth? But Japan is a master hand at secrecy, and Korea looks on amazed at it. She and Japan are near neighbors, but in some respects they are at antipodes in the way of thought and action. A real *rapprochement* may be the means of saving Korea from the effete and worn-out methods of antiquity that haunt her like Hamlet's ghost.

"Every man to his duty" is the watchword that will probably carry the Japanese victorious through this mighty conflict. They are a little people and poor as to money, but as to the watchword they are far in advance of Russia.

Korea is looking through her large spectacles and trying to spell out the meaning of the phrase. Why every man should have a duty she does not yet understand, and why he should bother to carry it out so very carefully when he has it is also a mystery.

The Korean Government is passive in character, and exists not in the present but in the unconscious bosom of the past. It regards international fraternities into which it has been shoveled as a piece of inexplicable madness. "How much more dignified," it reasons, "to stay at home and mind your own business, than it is to go miles and miles out of your way to bother other people and fight somebody. What Russia means by stirring up mischief here in the Far East, 18,000 *lee* from her base of supplies, is beyond comprehension; and why the Japanese should come pouring into this country by the thousands one cannot understand. The tramp, tramp, of the men and the rattle of gun-carriages are a proof that the end of the world has come." This rush the old-fashioned Government abhors, and gladly would it retire into the quiet valleys where the music of the pines goes on forever—charming music that leaves one alone to sleep and be in peace.

There is no responsive chord in Korea's official soul to even a game of tennis, much less to the fierce arbitrament of the sword. "Why do they rush after tennis-balls, these mad foreigners, when with less effort and money they could sit cross-kneed and enjoy life! What fools they are! Steam and electricity,

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too, are twentieth-century devils racing all round creation, and this war that they glory in is disgraceful—there are no words for it."

These are a few of the outline thoughts that possess the soul of an average Korean official. When he thinks at all, he is bewildered, and finds no words with which to express himself. The war is on; as to just why it has come about he knows not. Where it will end only the gods can foresee. It is distressing, but it is none of his business; he might as well smoke and sleep. The other day, the writer, when riding in the trolley-car through Seoul, had two silk-coated, softly dressed gentlemen sitting opposite. They talked for a little about something or other and then one began to drop off to sleep, his head nodding forward. His companion saw it and gave him an unceremonious nudge in the side.

"Why sleep?" asked he.

"*Fap-dap hasso, ku-rutchse*," was the answer, meaning, "It's uneasy I am, that's why I sleep."

The Korean sleeps when he is uneasy, where the man of the West would walk the floor wildly. So with the Government; it sleeps much these days in order to express its dissatisfaction over the present situation.

Since that fearful February 9, when the roar of twelve-inch guns off Chemulpho and the long shivering echoes made the mountains tremble, Seoul and the Government have been, if possible, even more bewildered than ever.

"What had we better do about it?" they ask. "Here are Japanese coming in, forty, fifty, sixty thousand of them. This is neutral territory; tell these rascals to halt and go home." But there, in Chemulpho harbor, lie the dead Russian war-ships Variak and Korietz, once a terror to all kinds of yellow men, now helpless, no better than dead yellow dogs, and the Japs carrying off the plunder. "We cannot halt these scoundrels, let them go by. Those two dead ships are a nightmare to us. Let the Japs pass in peace. But, after that, what had we better do about it?"

"I move we like the Japanese from now on," says one minister.

"I second," says another.

"All in favor will please say 'aye.' The ayes have it," and so the treaty is made, a treaty with Japan; but also a secret message is sent to Russia at the same time saying:

"We have made an alliance with these Japanese, but we hate them. We love you and hope you will win. Come quickly and save us."

On receipt of news of victory at sea, the Emperor sends congratulations to the Japanese Minister, while underground messages are received from Russia saying, "Long may you live! Will be with you in July."

The Korean Government in a way enjoys and understands the method of diplomacy, for Korea has managed to exist up to the present by means of one man's tricking another.

Even now, his Majesty says to the Minister of the Household, "Ya! Look here, Yee, buy me that land there beyond the South Gate. Be silent about it, and don't say I told you, whist! Buy it, and don't pay much money."

Later to his chief eunuch he says, "Kang! Yee's trying to buy that land outside the South Gate, whist! Don't say a word about it, but get underneath the thing, and don't let the sale go through," and thus the tug of war goes on. Does his Majesty enjoy it? Why does he do it? What does it mean? We shall probably know when the old régime house-cleans and the land gets a new soul.

But the thought persistently returns, What a death of fear the Government died on that 9th of February when the Japanese shook all the hills with thunder and "rolled up" the Russians! No man knows how much fear sin and ignorance are capable of till he experiences, as the Ministers of the Cabinet did, his 9th of February.

The question still is with the Cabinet, "What shall we do about it?" One member moved, in view of the stress of the time, that they form an Agricultural College. Carried. Another, a Red Cross Association to be located in Seoul; and this, too, has had its appropriations set apart for it. Since this time the Government has breathed more freely, feeling that great business is under way,

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and that shortly they will be like Japan—only a little better.

On all sides are evidence of Japanese organization, full of power, perfect. Officers, men, horses, guns, ammunition, bridge, telegraph reels, signal service, hospital, Red Cross, rice-bags without number, and every manner of food supply, move on eternally toward the north. There is no confusion; all moves smoothly, indicating the keen, far-seeing mind back of it. Westerners look on with deep attention; even those who do not like the Japanese are compelled to admire; but the old-time Korean, with his silk coat and big glasses, president of a dozen Government offices, casts a contemptuous glance.

"All savages," says he, "every one of them, ignorant, unlettered, no knowledge of the Book of Changes. No doubt about it, the end of the world has come."

Heaped upon the Government's perplexities and bewilderments at the present moment comes the fire in the Palace on April 14. It was burned to the ground, and the Emperor and princes in tears took refuge in a side building.

"See there, those are fire-birds flying in and out of the flames," said the President of the Home Office, who was looking on.

"Yes, they look like fire-birds," said a foreigner, "but they are not; they are pigeons who have their nests up there, and it is the light reflected that makes them look so bright. Is that not so?"

"Not at all," said the President; "they are fire-birds, omens of evil, often seen in Korea. We are in for a summer of it. I am going home; it is dangerous even to look at them." But the great Audience Hall collapsed with a crash and the fire-birds disappeared.

Every day now the Government is busy with sorcerers, fortune-tellers, medicine-men, wise women of the East, and others, trying to find out what it had better do about it.

However absurd this may seem, it is no doubt a true picture of the present Korean Government; indifferent wholly to the needs of its own people, and unable entirely to grasp the meaning of the great struggle that is preparing in the north.

Seoul, Korea.

The South and the Negro

IV.—According to Their Works

By Ernest Hamlin Abbott

THERE was a "revival" in progress at one of the large negro churches in Washington. The lecture-room was partly filled with negroes as I entered. Others came straggling in. A light-brown young mulatto of clean-cut features and good figure, animated in face and action, was bustling about the platform in preparation for the service, holding whispered consultation with his choir, consulting with some one in the congregation, and between whiles darting toward the entrance to welcome some newcomer. Evidently he was the preacher in charge. The service began with singing, interspersed with some brief, well-expressed exhortations from a lay assistant. Then the young preacher began his address. His manner of speaking was alert and frank. His subject was one that concerned the most vital side of religious life. One bit of pedantry he indulged in might have been expected in any speaker of his age. Only a hypercritical spirit would have failed to excuse it. He made his points well, and illustrated them with fitness, clearness, and considerable imagination. At last, as he was reaching the culmination of his sermon, he began a story purporting to be out of his own experience. He told it, so he declared, to show how divine love could confound the wrath of man. He said that once he was holding an evangelistic service in a Western town. To his great embarrassment he saw in the audience a man whom he recognized to be "a

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terrible man, a leader of the Ku Klux Klan." Conquering his embarrassment by impressing on himself this opportunity to preach the Gospel to one who sorely needed it, he singled out that terrorizer of his race and focused on him all his appeal. "I told how Jesus knocked at the door," the young mulatto continued, "and I thought I saw a tear in his eye. After the meeting he came up to me, put out his hand, and said, 'I want you to come home with me.'" At this the preacher's manner changed; his alertness and animation were abandoned for the furtive recklessness of one who is about to touch forbidden things. He told how men in his congregation came forward to warn him and how he assured them of his security. With the fervor of a colored preacher who describes the glories of Paradise, he continued: "I went home in his chariot. He sat on the front seat and I sat on the back seat with his wife. And at his home there was a nice fire." A shout of "Glory!" from the audience. "And there were some nice refreshments"—another response—"brought in by the servants"—the responses came from several quarters—"and we prayed, . . . and then this man and his wife got up and hugged me, and, oh! it was the sweetest hour!"—the excitement became more and more intense—"Stand up," he shouted; "Praise God," as one stood; "God bless you!" as another rose and moved forward; "God bless you, give me your hand!" Whereupon a negress who had been swaying backward and forward shrieked, "Oh! I see de King in his beauty!"

This man, with his plausible manner, his assumption of the outer signs of cultivation, but his ultimate appeal to racial covetousness, his unctuous lingering, in the name of religion, upon the satisfaction of physical desires, and his disregard of legitimate ambitions in his fanciful picturing of a personal triumph over conventions which are the outward and visible signs of an inward and bitter determination of the whites among whom he lives, is a most extreme representative of one small but obtrusive class of negroes. These may be termed the negro demagogues. They have the characteristics of all demagogues. Many of them were produced by the "carpet-bag" régime. I had the fortune to see a number of them at some negro meetings in Washington and to hear them speak. As negroes of very different type also took part in the meetings, the qualities of these men were displayed in high relief. Their chief characteristic seemed to be love of assertion, fondness for talk for talk's sake. Some were grandiloquent, some voluble, some brief but inconsequential. At one session the subject for consideration was the factors in the race problem, and these were set down as four—philanthropy, statesmanship, education, and religion. The first six negroes to speak discussed nothing but "statesmanship," which meant to them the privilege of voting. "Voting is manhood," declared one. Another, shaking his fist, exclaimed, "A white man will lay his life down for the ballot. We want all—kindergarten and everything. Fight! What if we die? Why not vote? Yes, why not?" A third, getting still more explicit after his demand for the ballot, heroically announced, "The one that kicks me—there'll be a new arrival in the kingdom!" At this point a negro professor, whose writings in support of the higher education of negroes and of negro suffrage are well known to students of the race question, rose and called attention to the fact that there were four topics under consideration, and that all the time had been so far given to "statesmanship." "I suppose," he added, dryly, "that's because there are so many statesmen present." Thereupon the assemblage voted to devote fifteen minutes to education. The next speaker approached the topic thus: "It has been discovered that the only just, safe, and possible way for people to live together is to live as equals. The only way to conserve equality is by the ballot. Now as to education. Education and the ballot are closely connected," and so on. The speaker next but one was evidently a "statesman," too. "Statesmanship," he announced, "must protect both education and religion. That saying of Thomas Jefferson, 'Give me liberty or give me death'—" Here he was greeted with laughter. Discon-

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certed for the moment, he quickly recovered his composure upon saying, "Those two men are so associated that the best speakers will get them mixed." When, at the close of the session, the conference came to the point of passing resolutions, all this bravado was ignored. So far as the suffrage question, at least, was concerned, there was the mildest acquiescence in the resolution prepared in committee.

In this class of ineffectual but vociferant negroes I do not want to be understood as including all negroes who consider the possession of the ballot as of first importance. At this same conference one of the speakers, a cultivated and clear-minded negro, who assumed the negro's need of the ballot to be axiomatic, gave a very interesting and illuminating exposition of the economic conditions under which negroes live in the cities, especially Philadelphia and St. Louis, and showed, by citing facts, how great a need there was of training for economic independence. It ought to be recognized that this demagogic group—I cannot distinguish it except by an epithet of disapproval—is small and comparatively uninfluential. There is a corresponding group attached to every movement for human benefit, whether it is to be found in church, in labor organization, or in educational associations. Among negroes it is the only class which I should describe as thoroughly offensive. It exists in the South chiefly in the cities. It seems to be especially prominent in Washington.

Among the negroes of the South the churches have a supremely important position as social coherers. They are the centers about which revolve not only the religious life but all other forms of social activity. The negro preacher is therefore in a peculiar sense a leader of his race. In one community in the Lower South, I was credibly informed, the white men for years controlled the political action of the preponderating negro population by purchasing the support of the most prominent negro preacher in the place. He "did the rest." In many portions of the South the opportunities of the negro preacher in this particular have gone by. His power, however, as a molder of ideals, as a maker of moral standards, and as a spokesman for his people is still great—how great no one but a negro could tell. Some of these preachers are no doubt blind leaders of the blind. Irresponsible, ignorant, corrupt, animal, they foster practices and standards of living inherited from savagery and no less degrading practices and standards learned from civilization. The career of one of these, involving abduction and financial dishonesty, was told me by a Virginian who had had occasion to obtain legal evidence as to the facts. The preacher was finally forced to make good his financial delinquencies, but for his other offense he offered this excuse: "Does not the Scripture say, 'He shall take the lambs in his bosom?'" That preacher, at the last accounts, was still preaching. In Louisiana the manager of a lumbering concern told me that the worst workman in his community was one of the two negroes who assumed on Sunday the character of preacher. One or two colored preachers whose sermons I have heard were obviously of a low moral type. Undoubtedly a considerable number of these harmful preachers are unmoral rather than immoral, and are lazy and amusing rather than deliberately vicious.

On the other hand, the great majority of negro preachers I have heard and met were evidently men of good spirit and generally of wholesome influence. One of the most searchingly practical sermons I have ever heard was delivered by a negro minister to a congregation in the tide-water region. In that place where ease of living has encouraged idleness and indolence in the negro population, this preacher, taking illustrations from his own race, showed to his hearers the spiritual significance of toil, and expressed his conviction with real eloquence. He so presented to his audience the worth of humble effort that to the mind of simplest intelligence it was translated from the terms of an ignoble content into the terms of the most stimulating of ambitions. Upon those who objected that they had no way made for them he urged this kind of effort: "Go out," he said, "and hew

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a way through the forest, and you will find there the bloody footprints of the Saviour." Another negro preacher in another city brought to the religious phraseology with which his hearers were familiar a moral meaning it had possibly never had for them. In manner no old-time darky exhorter could surpass him for exuberance; he made each point with most exhausting abandon of gesture and expenditure of breath. In matter, however, the old-time darky exhorter could have no greater contrast. This was one of his homely but, to that congregation, effective illustrations: "A man lies down by a rattlesnake. If he don't know much about rattlesnakes he don't much care, but the more he knows about rattlesnakes the more he is afraid. So the more a man knows about God the more he trusts him. There are men who have three wives who say they are going to heaven—but—that's—because —they—don't—know—God."

Some of the negro ministers of the South have had a training no school alone could give, and, as a result of a native ability which that training has developed, are among the leaders whose distinctive contributions to the progress of the race will not soon be lost. Such a one told me his history. His mother, freed when he was a child, got some land. She saved from the rubbish of her master's house a few books. One of these lacked covers and title-page and other parts, but contained some prayers for family use. The boy, from hearing these prayers used by his mother, became familiar with them. In time, as he grew older, he became superintendent of a Sunday-school. When he prayed, he fell naturally into the use of phrases from the prayers in this book. He became a student at Hampton, and learned there that he had been using a fragment of the Book of Common Prayer. After leaving Hampton he began teaching school. He happened on a newspaper in which was an account of a controversy about a creed. The creed was new to him, but he was struck with it. He cut it out, learned it, and taught it to the children. One day he learned from a white lady who had heard of what he had done that this was the Apostles' Creed. This, he discovered, was in the Book of Common Prayer, though it was not in the fragment his mother had possessed. He was then led into the Episcopal Church and its ministry. He was stationed in a little country chapel as a missionary to his people. On week-days he gathered some boys and girls into the chapel and taught them how to work with their hands. Other boys and girls came. He found he had to organize a school. It grew month by month till now, in sixteen years, the school owns considerably over a thousand acres, with many very plain but useful buildings, and enrolls five hundred pupils. Principal Russell, of Lawrenceville, Virginia, is still a preacher. It is wise, in speaking of negro preachers of the South, to use discrimination.

Similar leaders of the colored people are to be found among men of other professions. One negro physician I met has established a training-school for the practical education of colored women in branches of domestic science and in the art of nursing, giving them knowledge of utmost value whether it is to be utilized in others' homes or in their own. Other negro physicians I have met who are doing no such institutional work, are simply in their practice bringing health and a knowledge of wholesome ways of living to their race, the great majority of whom need such service as sorely as any people in America. That such service is appreciated not only by the negroes is evident from the fact that in one of the most conservative of Southern communities a fund has been started for the education of a young negro in medicine at a Northern university, and to that fund representative white people of the community have subscribed. Negro lawyers are to be found scattered through the South, whose efforts to increase the respect for law and order among their race are none the less valuable because generally inconspicuous. The fact that, as a rule, negroes have recourse to lawyers of their own race only in matters of petty crime makes the practice of law uninviting for negroes. Yet one negro lawyer of a Southern city, who had practiced also

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in New England, told me that he had never been unjustly treated in his practice on account of his race; that he had a number of white clients; and that white people, lawyers and others, sent him practice.

To the professional men of this class should be added those capable business men, farmers, artisans, property-owners, bankers, and others among the negroes who are recognized as making some appreciable contribution to the prosperity and economic health of Southern communities. Such are the officers of the negro bank in a capital of a Southern State—the only bank in the city, so I was told, which, during the crisis of 1893, did not find it necessary to issue certificates of deposit. Such was the barber in another city, a man owning considerable property and highly respected, well acquainted, too, as I found him to be, with some of the most recent industrial achievements of his race. Such was a negro brick manufacturer, a fellow-townsman of the barber, whose commercial standing, like his, was as well recognized as that of any white man, and who employed white men in his business. Such was the miller, the partner of a white man, in a rural community, whose wagons, which I saw loading and unloading at the railroad station, furnished the most conspicuous sign of business activity in the place. Men of this type, bearing responsibility with vigor, doing their part in the world's work without complaint, must be included in any just survey of the negroes in the South. To speak of The Negro, without taking them into account, is to speak falsely. The habit of some thriftless negroes in calling an industrious and prosperous man of their race a "white man's nigger" cannot be considered equivalent to a degree of excommunication from the race. The Outlook has heretofore published accounts of negro enterprise. Occasional as such extreme examples of economic efficiency may be, they have their lesser but equally significant counterparts throughout the South.[1]

Other distinctions among negroes, likewise based not on inherited characteristics but on various directions of voluntary effort, might be made. There is, for instance, a small but influential class of academic negroes, bred in some college atmosphere, devoted to teaching. There is another and a very different class of educated negroes, one of whom, a college graduate, I met unexpectedly in a depressing community, devoting himself to the improvement of some of the most neglected of his race. He acknowledged to me that some of his friends who had remained in the academic atmosphere were totally ignorant of the conditions under which he was living as if they were of another race. And yet some white people, even in the South, where the negro is supposed to be well known, might confuse both him and his unsympathetic friends with those "half-educated" negroes who are offensive to all but themselves. This is one of the most pitiable aspects of the so-called "negro problem," that just such diverse elements in it are confounded.

Perhaps the broad classification made by a Southern white man in conversation with me may serve as a useful summary of the distinctions I have tried to draw between negroes. "There are," he said, "three classes of negroes, those that are useful to the whites, those that are going to be bad, and those that are independent." Some such classification, I suppose, could be made of the whites themselves. This, at any rate, suggests that with regard to The Negro, as with regard to every other subject, it is well to be careful about using general terms where general terms do not apply.

[1] See The Outlook for May 14, 1904; also June 17, 1899, p. 375; March 10, 1900, p. 565; March 23, 1901, p. 656; Sept. 14, 1901; Nov. 16, 1901, Feb. 7, 1903.

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The Immigration Problem: A New View

By Clarence H. Matson

IN his journeyings up and down in the earth looking for something to worry about, the pessimist thinks he has found it in abundance in the immigration problem. He has placed the problem under a microscope and is calling the attention of all who will listen to him to its terrifying proportions. He points out the rapid growth of the problem—how it is developing more swiftly than a boom town in a real estate prospectus, and threatens soon to overwhelm the whole country unless it is stopped.

A great boon to mankind is the pessimist—certain classes of mankind. He invents intellectual bugaboos for the grown-ups, the ghost and goblin stories of scholars and statesmen. His alleged discoveries furnish issues for the planks in political platforms. He causes the politicians to "view with alarm," and he gives the spellbinders something to talk about to the public. The dangers which the pessimist points out furnish a never-ending supply of problems for settlement by the cross-roads debating society, and in the forum of the country grocery store they are discussed by the hour. He makes the thrills run up our National backbone by pointing out how some great evil threatens even our National life. When it isn't the trusts, it is the negro problem, or labor unions, or the flood of immigration, or Mormonism, or something else. The particular brand of evil which is threatening depends upon the personality of your pessimist.

But this is a diversion. My purpose is to speak somewhat of the immigration problem with which the pessimist is harrowing our feelings, by persuading us that this land of ours will soon be turned over to the foreigner, that our American institutions will soon be upset, our customs transformed, and the very life of our Republic threatened.

There be many to whom the immigrant seems a real menace. They see him coming, a million a year, congregating in the large cities, seemingly incapable of a high citizenship, and the tool of designing politicians. To many he is as great a bugaboo as the ghosts and hobgoblins of their extreme youth. They behold the ever-swelling tide of immigration and they see not far distant the time when it will overwhelm our Nation.

The trouble with those who are so greatly frightened because of the immigrant is that they view him through the pessimist's microscope. He is greatly magnified, and, seeing nothing but the immigrant himself, they lose sight of the size and assimilative powers of this land of ours. They forget that only a comparatively few years ago the majority of the American people were themselves foreigners; but the second generation, if not the first, has become imbued with the spirit of liberty, and is as truly American as the descendants of those who came over in the Mayflower.

It is true that two centuries or so ago the American Indian, who then possessed most of this continent, was face to face with this same immigration problem, and it was a serious matter for him. He realized his danger, in a way, and he fought against it. He sought to drive back the immigrant, but the immigrant came on—just as he is doing to-day. In that case, however, the immigrant was the superior of the races, and the immigration problem was settled by the survival of the fittest. At present it is doubtful if any one will allege that the immigrant is superior to the present-day native, as a rule, and if it becomes a question of the survival of the fittest, the old American will not be the one to go. The American will remain until a better people demands his place, and then he will go, as he should—if such a time shall come.

While the immigrant may not be the menace to our Nation that the pessimist makes out, he yet presents a problem—the problem of his assimilation and transformation into a good American citizen. Millions of immigrants have

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been so transformed—proof positive that millions more may be. And the millions who have been so transformed and assimilated have caused no great worry to those who came before them, nor have they presented a "problem" of any magnitude.

The immigration problem is not one of keeping the foreigner from our shores, but it is one of preventing the congestion of large numbers of poor immigrants in the centers of population to the extent that it will be impossible for them to learn the real lessons of Americanism and preventing them from becoming independent citizens, proud of their adopted country and loyal to her institutions. Probably the surest way of solving this problem is to enable each man to become the possessor of a piece of ground which he may call his own. He then becomes a part owner of the country. He is interested in, and responsible for, its welfare.

Away out on the prairies of the West, well toward the Colorado Rockies, there is a settlement of Russians. Some of them have been there for years, others are more recent arrivals, but nearly all have become the owners of prairie farms. One day a year ago a large number of these Russians gathered at the little railroad station which is the center of their settlement. They were in gala attire and very expectant. A hundred little girls dressed in white, and each carrying a small flag—the Stars and Stripes—were lined up beside the railroad track. As the afternoon sun was sinking in the west, a train appeared far down the track toward the east. Unlike an American audience, a hush fell over this assembly of foreigners; but as the long train rolled in, and stopped its rear car where the crowd was gathered, the little girls, with waving flags and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," greeted the President of the United States as he stepped from his car. And as the President, at the conclusion of the hymn, addressed the crowd as "My fellow-citizens," there was the utmost eagerness and anxiety to catch his every word visible on each face. Every man realized that the head of the greatest Nation on earth, the superior even of the great Czar, was speaking, yet each individual felt a personal interest in, and a personal responsibility for, this great man. Coming from an absolute monarchy, they realized as do few native Americans just what it means to have the greatest ruler on earth address them as "My fellow-citizens." Loyalty and reverence were visible on nearly every countenance, and a few minutes later, as the train was speeding on westward, President Roosevelt pronounced the incident one of the most impressive of his Western trip, because of the intense earnestness and interest shown by these Americans in the making.

Yet there are thousands and thousands of just such foreigners in the large cities—foreigners whom the pessimist pronounces a menace to American institutions and government! They are no worse and no better than those Russians of the prairies. Placed under similar conditions, the vast majority of immigrants would doubtless exhibit the same traits as those who listened to President Roosevelt on that Western plain last year. Those prairie Russians came to America with practically nothing. They took advantage of the cheap lands of the West to acquire homes of their own—homes in which they had a proprietary interest. They worked hard, and many of them have accumulated thousands of dollars and their farms have become valuable. But they have contended with the forces of nature, while the immigrant in the city has contended against his fellow-man. They have helped one another, while the city immigrant has been compelled to fight his fellow in the struggle for a livelihood. The prairie immigrant has become more or less a force in his community, and has been brought to a realization of the responsibilities of citizenship, while the one in the city has been a citizen only at the dictation of some ward heeler, with no definite idea of the real meaning of his ballot. In other words, his environment has developed in the immigrant of the West that which transforms him into a good citizen, while the environment of his brother in a crowded city sweat-shop may have had exactly the opposite effect.

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I cite the case of these Russians because they are probably an average class. One can find any number of settlements scattered through the Middle West in which foreigners have done far better than these Russians, better even than many Americans. I have in mind one of these settlements, which aptly illustrates how immigrants of the proper type can be transformed, under wise leadership, into the highest and most useful citizenship.

Something over thirty years ago some Swedish leaders purchased a large quantity of land in the Smoky Hill Valley in central Kansas, and colonized on it a party of immigrants from their native land. That was just when the Indian and the buffalo were leaving the region, and the hardships of the newcomers were many and great. They knew little about the United States as a whole, and less about the unbroken prairies. But they worked hard and persevered, battling with the elements and subduing the earth, and they prospered. The little town of Lindsborg was founded and became the center of the settlement. Year by year other immigrants were added to the settlement, and it spread until most of the people for miles around were Swedes, some of them unable to speak a word of English.

These people were Lutherans, and about 1880 a young Swedish Lutheran minister, Carl A. Swensson, went to Lindsborg to be their pastor. He was only twenty-two years old and he was just out of college, but he had a strong desire to see his people advance. He believed in education, and soon after entering upon his pastorate he organized among his young people classes in higher branches of learning, holding the classes in his church. That was the beginning of Bethany College in 1881; to-day it has an enrollment of nearly a thousand students, with over fifty professors and instructors, and it is recognized as the greatest musical center of the West. Its founder became one of the great educators of the country, and when, a few weeks ago, the news flashed over the wires that pneumonia had claimed Dr. Swensson as its victim, the people of a dozen States mourned, the President of the United States wired a message of sympathy and regret to the stricken community of which Dr. Swensson was the head, and a political party in its State convention passed a resolution regretting the demise of one of the West's foremost citizens.

Leaders like Carl A. Swensson are rare, but he accomplished the results he did with only immigrants to work upon. But these immigrants settled in a region where they breathed in the very spirit of freedom and self-reliance, and there are to-day no better citizens in the State of Kansas than these Swedish settlers. The Lutheran church at Lindsborg is the largest church in the State. Bethany College is known throughout the West, and it has sent out men who are taking a high place in the affairs of life. It has a considerable colony at Yale, all from this settlement of Swedes. The annual rendition of Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," at this little Kansas town away out on the prairies by these Swedish immigrants has become famous throughout the Nation. Columns and columns have been written about it in the metropolitan newspapers from Boston to San Francisco, and one of the greatest magazines in the country has described it. These renditions are attended by thousands of people every year, and a score or more of special trains carry them to Lindsborg from two hundred miles around. These Swedes are a music-loving people, and so great a singer as Nordica has twice visited this little settlement of immigrants to sing to them, the last time journeying many hundred miles to fill the engagement.

They are an industrious, patriotic people, too. From the products of their farms some of them have become wealthy and all are well-to-do. That they are peaceable and law-abiding is shown by an incident which happened a few months ago in Lindsborg. A stranger who happened in the town, bringing some "drinkables" with him, became intoxicated and it was deemed advisable to lock him up. The town calaboose had not been unlocked for so many months, however, that the lock was rusted and it had to be broken before the offender could be placed inside.

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Three newspapers are published in this little town, two in the English language and one in Swedish. One of the English papers is edited by a young Swedish woman, Miss Anna Carlson, and it is one of the most widely quoted papers of the State of Kansas.

Much of what has been accomplished by these Swedish immigrants is doubtless due to wise leadership, but the same thing could probably be done with many others under similar conditions. And while Dr. Swensson was a great leader, there are others in the colony who have become more or less noted. Frank Nelson, another young Swede, was chosen from Lindsborg a few years ago by the people of Kansas to be their State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He served four years, and is given credit for having done more good in the way of original ideas for the public schools than any other man who has occupied the office. There are others, too, who are making names for themselves in their chosen spheres.

Dr. Carl Swensson, who was for more than twenty years the leader of these immigrants, was in many ways a remarkable man. He had a high ideal of American citizenship, yet his ability was highly esteemed at the court of King Oscar of Sweden. The Royal University of Upsala, Sweden, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and King Oscar himself two years ago made him a Knight of the Royal Order of the North Star, which is Swedish Knighthood—the only Swedish-American upon whom this honor was ever conferred. Dr. Swensson was the friend of statesmen. He was a delegate in the Republican National Convention of 1896, and helped to write the platform of that Convention.

This is the story of one colony of immigrants who settled on the prairies of the West, built homes for themselves, and won a place among the leaders of their State in education and statecraft. The Northwest, Minnesota, and the Dakotas doubtless furnish similar examples. In some of these States these immigrants have become Governors and United States Senators. Is there any menace to American institutions and American government from such people as these?

This does not mean that all immigrants are wholly desirable, or that all will make good citizens. There are doubtless many vicious people among the million immigrants who are now coming to American shores each year, but there are also vicious ones among those whom we call American. It is quite likely that the percentage of vicious among the foreigners is greater than among those who are already here, but that does not mean that the large number of immigrants who are coming to us are a menace to American ideas and institutions.

The menace, if menace there be, seems to lie in the congestion, not only of foreign elements, but also our own poor and ignorant, in the large cities. Whether a practical method can be found of persuading them to leave the cities and establish homes in the country is another question. In the East land seems to be too high for the average poor man. In the West there is an abundance of land, but much of it will not be profitable until water is secured for it. There are, however, opportunities in the West for thousands and thousands of people from the congested cities if they are willing to begin in a humble manner, as others have done before them. The valleys of Colorado, Utah, and perhaps adjoining States will doubtless be capable of producing great quantities of beet sugar in another decade or two, but even now it is difficult to find people who will engage in beet culture. To profitably raise beets requires work in the field on one's hands and knees, to which the average American objects, but to which many immigrants are accustomed. Beet culture in the West offers an opening for the colonization of immigrants in the West, and there are other opportunities for the immigrant who is willing and has even ordinary capabilities.

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THE MOUNTAINS[1]

BY STEWART EDWARD WHITE

AUTHOR OF "THE FOREST," "THE BLAZED TRAIL," "THE SILENT PLACES," ETC.

V.—The Coast Ranges

AT last, on the day appointed, we, with five horses, climbed the Cold Spring Trail to the ridge; and then, instead of turning to the left, we plunged down the zigzag lacets of the other side. That night we camped at Mono Cañon, feeling ourselves strangely an integral part of the relief map we had looked upon so many times that almost we had come to consider its features as in miniature, not capacious for the accommodation of life-sized men. Here we remained a day while we rode the hills in search of Dinkey and Jenny, there pastured.

We found Jenny peaceful and inclined to be corralled. But Dinkey, followed by a slavishly adoring brindle mule, declined to be rounded up. We chased her up hill and down; along creek-beds and through the spiky chaparral. Always she dodged craftily, warily, with forethought. Always the brindled mule, wrapt in admiration at his companion's cleverness, crashed along after. Finally we teased her into a narrow cañon. Wes and the Tenderfoot closed the upper end. I attempted to slip by to the lower, but was discovered. Dinkey tore a frantic mile down the side hill. Bullet, his nostrils wide, his ears back, raced parallel in the boulder-strewn streambed, wonderful in his avoidance of bad footing, precious in his selection of good, interested in the game, indignant at the wayward Dinkey, profoundly contemptuous of the besotted mule. At a bend in the cañon interposed a steep bank. Up this we scrambled, dirt and stones flying. I had just time to bend low along the saddle when, with the ripping and tearing and scratching of thorns, we burst blindly through a thicket. In the open space on the farther side Bullet stopped, panting but triumphant. Dinkey, surrounded at last, turned back toward camp with an air of utmost indifference. The mule dropped his long ears and followed.

At camp we corralled Dinkey, but left her friend to shift for himself. Then was lifted up his voice in mulish lamentations until, cursing, we had to ride out bareback and drive him far into the hills and there stone him into distant fear. Even as we departed up the trail the following day the voice of his sorrow, diminishing like the echo of grief, appealed uselessly to Dinkey's sympathy. For Dinkey, once captured, seemed to have shrugged her shoulders and accepted inevitable toil with a real though cynical philosophy.

The trail rose gradually by imperceptible gradations and occasional climbs. We journeyed in the great cañons. High chaparral flanked the trail, occasional wide gray stretches of "old man" filled the air with its pungent odor and with the calls of its quail. The crannies of the rocks, the stretches of wide loose shale, the crumbling bottom earth, offered to the eye the desiccated beauties of creamy yucca, of yerba buena, of the gaudy red paint-brushes, the Spanish bayonet; and to the nostrils the hot dry perfumes of the semi-arid lands. The air was tepid; the sun hot. A sing-song of bees and locusts and strange insects lulled the mind. The ponies plodded on cheerfully. We expanded and basked and slung our legs over the pommels of our saddles and were glad we had come.

At no time did we seem to be climbing mountains. Rather we wound in and out, round and about, through a labyrinth of valleys and cañons and ravines, farther and farther into a mys-

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terious shut-in country that seemed to have no end. Once in a while, to be sure, we zigzagged up a trifling ascent; but it was nothing. And then at a certain point the Tenderfoot happened to look back.

"Well!" he gasped; "will you look at that!"

We turned. Through a long straight aisle which chance had placed just there, we saw far in the distance a sheer slate-colored wall; and beyond, still farther in the distance, overtopping the slate-colored wall by a narrow strip, another wall of light azure blue.

"It's our mountains," said Wes, "and that blue ridge is the channel islands. We've got up higher than our range."

We looked about us, and tried to realize that we were actually more than half way up the formidable ridge we had so often speculated on from the Cold Spring Trail. But it was impossible. In a few moments, however, our broad, easy cañon narrowed. Huge crags and sheer masses of rocks hemmed us in. The chaparral and yucca and yerba buena gave place to pine-trees and mountain oaks, with little close clumps of cottonwoods in the stream bottom. The brook narrowed and leaped, and the white of alkali faded from its banks. We began to climb in good earnest, pausing often for breath. The view opened. We looked back on whence we had come, and saw again, from the reverse, the forty miles of ranges and valleys we had viewed from the Ridge Trail.

At this point we stopped to shoot a rattlesnake. Dinkey and Jenny took the opportunity to push ahead. From time to time we would catch sight of them traveling earnestly on, following the trail accurately, stopping at stated intervals to rest, doing their work, conducting themselves as decorously as though drivers had stood over them with blacksnake whips. We tried a little to catch up.

"Never mind," said Wes, "they've been over this trail before. They'll stop when they get to where we're going to camp."

We halted a moment on the ridge to look back over the lesser mountains and the distant ridge, beyond which the islands now showed plainly. Then we dropped down behind the divide into a cup valley containing a little meadow with running water on two sides of it and big pines above. The meadow was brown, to be sure, as all typical California is at this time of year. But the brown of California and the brown of the East are two different things. Here is no snow or rain to mat down the grass, to suck out of it the vital principles. It grows ripe and sweet and soft, rich with the life that has not drained away, covering the hills and valleys with the effect of beaver fur, so that it seems the great round-backed hills must have in a strange manner the yielding flesh elasticity of living creatures. The brown of California is the brown of ripeness, not of decay.

Our little meadow was beautifully named Madulce,[1] and was just below the highest point of this section of the Coast Range. The air drank fresh with the cool of elevation. We went out to shoot supper; and so found ourselves on a little knoll fronting the brown-hazed east. As we stood there, enjoying the breeze after our climb, a great wave of hot air swept by us, filling our lungs with heat, scorching our faces as the breath of a furnace. Thus was brought to our minds what, in the excitement of a new country, we had forgotten—that we were at last on the eastern slope, and that before us waited the Inferno of the desert.

That evening we lay in the sweet ripe grasses of Madulce, and talked of it. Wes had been across it once before, and did not possess much optimism with which to comfort us.

"It's hot, just plain hot," said he, "and that's all there is about it. And there's mighty little water, and what there is is sickish and a long ways apart. And the sun is strong enough to roast potatoes in."

"Why not travel at night?" we asked.

"No place to sleep under daytimes," explained Wes. "It's better to keep traveling and then get a chance for a little sleep in the cool of the night."

We saw the reasonableness of that.

"Of course we'll start early, and take

[1] In all Spanish names the final *e* should be pronounced.

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a long nooning, and travel late. We won't get such a lot of sleep."

"How long is it going to take us?"

Wes calculated.

"About eight days," he said, soberly.

The next morning we descended from Madulce abruptly by a dirt trail, almost perpendicular until we slid into a cañon of sage-brush and quail, of mescale cactus and the fierce dry heat of sun-baked shale.

"Is it any hotter than this on the desert?" we inquired.

Wes looked on us with pity.

"This is plumb arctic," said he.

Near noon we came to a little cattle ranch situated in a flat surrounded by red dikes and buttes after the manner of Arizona. Here we unpacked, early as it was, for through the dry countries one has to apportion his day's journeys by the water to be had. If we went farther to-day, then to-morrow night would find us in a dry camp.

The horses scampered down the flat to search out alfilaria. We roosted under a slanting shed—where were stock saddles, silver-mounted bits and spurs, rawhide riatas, branding-irons, and all the lumber of the cattle business—and hung out our tongues and gasped for breath, and earnestly desired the sun to go down or a breeze to come up. The breeze shortly did so. It was a hot breeze, and availed merely to cover us with dust, to swirl the stable-yard into our faces. Great swarms of flies buzzed and lit and stung. Wes, disgusted, went over to where a solitary cow-puncher was engaged in shoeing a horse. Shortly we saw Wes pressed into service to hold the horse's hoof. He raised a pathetic face to us, the big round drops chasing each other down it as fast as rain. We grinned and felt better.

The fierce perpendicular rays of the sun beat down. The air under the shed grew stuffier and more oppressive, but it was the only patch of shade in all that pink and red furnace of a little valley. The Tenderfoot discovered a pair of horse-clippers, and, becoming slightly foolish with the heat, insisted on our barbering his head. We told him it was cooler with hair than without; and that the flies and sun would be offered thus a beautiful opportunity; but without avail. So we clipped him—leaving, however, a beautiful long scalp-lock in the middle of his crown. He looked like High-low-kickapoo-waterpot, chief of the Wam-wams. After a while he discovered it, and was unhappy.

Shortly the riders began to come in, jingling up to the shed, with a rattle of spurs and bit-chains. There they unsaddled their horses, after which, with great unanimity, they soused their heads in the horse-trough. The chief, a six-footer, wearing beautifully decorated gauntlets and a pair of white buckskin chaps, went so far as to say it was a little warm for the time of year. In the freshness of evening, when frazzled nerves had regained their steadiness, he returned to smoke and yarn with us, and tell us of the peculiarities of the cattle business in the Cuyamas. At present he and his men were riding the great mountains, driving the cattle to the lowlands in anticipation of a rodeo the following week. A rodeo under that sun!

We slept in the ranch vehicles, so the air could get under us. While the stars still shone, we crawled out, tired and unrefreshed. The Tenderfoot and I went down the valley after the horses. While we looked, the dull, pallid gray of dawn filtered into the darkness, and so we saw our animals, out of proportion, monstrous in the half-light of that earliest morning. Before the range riders were even astir we had taken up our journey, filching thus a few hours from the inimical sun.

Until ten o'clock we traveled in the valley of the Cuyamas. The river was merely a broad sand and stone bed, although undoubtedly there was water below the surface. California rivers are said to flow bottom up. To the northward were mountains typical of the arid countries—boldly defined, clear in the edges of their folds, with sharp shadows and hard, uncompromising surfaces. They looked brittle and hollow, as though made of papier-maché and set down in the landscape. A long four hours' noon we spent beneath a live-oak near a tiny spring. I tried to hunt, but had to give

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it up. After that I lay on my back and shot doves as they came to drink at the spring. It was better than walking about, and quite as effective as regards supper. A band of cattle filed stolidly in, drank, and filed as stolidly away. Some half-wild horses came to the edge of the hill, stamped, snorted, essayed a tentative advance. Them we drove away, lest they decoy our own animals. The flies would not let us sleep. Dozens of valley and mountain quail called with maddening cheerfulness and energy. By a mighty exercise of will we got under way again. In an hour we rode out into what seemed to be a grassy foot-hill country, supplied with a most refreshing breeze.

The little round hills of a few hundred feet rolled gently away to the artificial horizon made by their closing in. The trail meandered white and distinct through the clear fur-like brown of their grasses. Cattle grazed. Here and there grew live-oaks, planted singly as in a park. Beyond we could imagine the great plain, grading insensibly into these little hills.

And then all at once we surmounted a slight elevation, and found that we had been traveling on a plateau, and that these apparent little hills were in reality the peaks of high mountains.

We stood on the brink of a wide, smooth, velvet-creased range that dipped down and down to miniature cañons far below. Not a single little boulder broke the rounded uniformity of the wild grasses. Out from beneath us crept the plain, sluggish and inert with heat.

Threads of trails, dull white patches of alkali, vague brown areas of brush, showed indeterminate for a little distance. But only for a little distance. Almost at once they grew dim, faded in the thickness of atmosphere, lost themselves in the mantle of heat that lay palpable and brown like a shimmering changing veil, hiding the distance in mystery and in dread. It was a land apart; a land to be looked on curiously from the vantage-ground of safety—as we were looking on it from the shoulder of the mountain—and then to be turned away from, to be left waiting behind its brown veil for what might come. To abandon the high country, deliberately to cut loose from the known, deliberately to seek the presence that lay in wait—all at once it seemed the height of grotesque perversity. We wanted to turn on our heels. We wanted to get back to our hills and fresh breezes and clear water, to our beloved cheerful quail, to our trails and the sweet upper air.

For perhaps a quarter of an hour we sat our horses, gazing down. Some unknown disturbance lazily rifted the brown veil by ever so little. We saw, lying inert and languid, obscured by its own rank steam, a great round lake. We knew the water to be bitter, poisonous. The veil drew together again. Wes shook himself and sighed—

"There she is—confound her!" said he.

"Without Benefit" to the Clergy

By Grace Duffield Goodwin

HE wanted to buy things—did this Minister. Having for years on a meager salary denied himself all of the luxuries and many of the necessities, he was now to find his Waterloo in the pages of a Spring and Fall catalogue. His wife was to blame, as in Eden; and the outcome, as in Eden, was clothes.

There were represented in the enticing pages of that catalogue men clothed in "correct and gentlemanly" apparel, everything included, for so modest a sum that even the housewifely soul who longed to emulate King Lemuel's Perfect Woman and have her husband "known in the gates" felt that the bills could be reduced and the magnificent surplus expended upon raiment. So she sought her husband with a tape-measure, a pencil, and the yellow blank, which at the critical moment had appeared from nowhere in particular, and him she measured with dauntless front and enkindled enthusiasm.

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The results arrived in due time; and the difference between the ideal and the reality became apparent. The Minister, who had hugged to his heart the dear dream of a new suit of clothes, saw himself become the nightmare of a diseased brain. Things were large where space was an insolence, and small where smallness was a snare. They were high-shouldered and short-legged, large-waisted and narrow-backed; and King Lemuel's Perfect Woman retired to weep, being convinced that this ruin was her handiwork, and that he would indeed be known in the gates.

Then, things faded. Not being exposed to sunlight, owing to the sensitiveness of the Minister regarding certain noticeable conceits of construction, they faded by gaslight, by candle-light, by no light.

And yet the Minister had not lost his passion for spending money. The Perfect Woman would none of it, but the Minister bought ten yards of double-width, double-weight, double-price woolen material from the only survivor of a ship that had just gone down with a priceless cargo of other woolen material, from which these few yards, like Job's servants, were alone escaped. He bought them, in his heart to replace the Spring and Fall gentlemanly apparel, but ostensibly to help the Survivor; and when the tailor had received twenty-five dollars for making, instead of the five upon which the Survivor had calculated, and had sent back four yards, the Minister concealed both his emotion and his clothes, and decided that he was not meant for the artificialities of a worldly life, meaning raiment, but was in reality a misunderstood child of Nature.

So he bought the seeds of strange plants, carried as a memento of his far-distant home in the pocket of a son of the Orient who chanted the praises, with dark eyes upturned and tearful, of this matchless blossom, which would eventually so propagate itself as to enrich the descendants of the Minister, which descendants were at that moment represented by one small boy with a hoe.

And what the Descendant did not hoe up grew lustily, and called upon high Heaven to witness that it was nothing but plain Yankee okra.

Many there are who go about seeking whom they may devour, giving their attention first to the shepherd, and, having successfully disposed of him, turning to the sheep with a list sometimes given, in the kindness of his heart, by the first victim. They all found the Minister, and they sold him books this time, because he was now inclined to wander in the realm of Pure Intellect. He bought mutilated histories of lands whose names alone justified the small weekly sum to be expended, and concerning which he and the Perfect Woman had achieved a zeal for knowledge. He bought extracts from all dead and living authors, in all dead and living languages, in forty-nine volumes, at two dollars a volume, payable weekly, and subtracted the amount from the coal bill.

And what was left he invested in Texas lumber, as advocated by an evangelist who had begun as a penniless jockey, addicted to strong drink and tobacco, and had ended as sole owner of uncounted acres of unnumbered trees, and a credit of three hundred converts in two days' preaching, each convert receiving two or more trees. It was all very simple, and the Minister and the Perfect Woman, who longed to do better financially for the sake of the Descendant, labored with many figures and became in imagination the proprietors of landed estates worked by grateful converts.

In the meantime, the Things that Faded, the Things that Survived, the Handy-Capsule Library, and all the disappointments attaching thereto, became as nothing before the evanishment of the Tall Trees.

Then they sat down, once more counted what was left, sent for a life insurance agent, and returned to the ways of pleasantness and the paths of peace.

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A Library of History[1]

By James M. Whiton, Ph.D.

SINCE 1779, when a Universal History in sixty small volumes was published in London, no similar work by English-speaking scholars has been undertaken till the present. The present, however, is similar in name alone. In the "Historians' History of the World" the story of mankind in their advance from the earliest to the latest achievements is narrated by the historians who made the record. Each tells the story of his own people or time, the narratives of all being so woven together as to make one story of the whole—the story of nation by nation—from ancient Egypt to new Japan. No such work has ever yet appeared. It is the work of a company of university men, British, French, German, and American, the History Association of London, many of them contributors to the new volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." These have been aided, editorially or critically, by other specialists, British and American. By this international collaboration all valuable historical material in the libraries of the world has been laid under contribution for this encyclopædic work.

The result, in an external view, is a library of history in twenty-five large volumes, in good "small pica" type. Intrinsically estimated, it cannot be so briefly described. Obviously it is at the opposite pole from the juiceless histories that squeeze the world into a single book. It has the fullness, the freedom, the life of the contemporary writers, two thousand of whom, many of them known till now only to scholars, here tell their story in their own words. Here great events are described, great personages are characterized, as they appeared at the time to the lookers-on. The dramatic and popular interest of such a presentation is evident. Demosthenes and Alexander, Cicero and Cæsar, Luther and Leo X., Mary of Scotland and Elizabeth, Napoleon and Wellington, play their parts before our eyes. What is thus gained in vividness might, of course, be imperiled by personal prejudice, or national bias, or defective information of the writers quoted. This point is not left unguarded. The critical as well as the sympathetic interest is cared for. Full bibliographies with critical and biographical notes give brief estimates of the value of authorities quoted, with notice of any bias or prejudice affecting them. Where varying opinions divide on important events or characters, the varying views are impartially presented, and conflicting theories are given with equal fairness. Ten differing estimates, ancient and modern, are given of Alexander, five of Napoleon, three of Isabella, the patroness both of Columbus and of the Inquisition. Tacitus's account of the Emperor Tiberius as an infamous tyrant is toned down by Merivale's judicious criticism; and it may be added here, Merivale should have been allowed to secure a similar mitigation of judgment in the case of the proverbially scandalous Empress Messallina, on whom Tacitus in the same chapter spills his blackest ink. While the general plan of the work secures its popular character, the critical reader is also furnished with essays on special features of the history by competent scholars. The history of Greece, to which two volumes are given, is enriched with an essay on "The Evolution of Greek Philosophy," by Professor Diels, of Berlin, and another on "The Development of the Hellenic Spirit," by the distinguished archæologist Von Wilamowitz Möllendorff, of the same university. So in the volume on the Early Roman Empire the contributions of ten historians, ancient and modern, to the chapter on "The Pagan Creeds and the Rise of Christianity" are well sup-

[1] *The Historians' History of the World: A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by over Two Thousand of the Great Writers of All Ages.* Edited, with the Assistance of a Distinguished Board of Advisers and Contributors, by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. In 25 vols. Vol. VI. The Early Roman Empire. Vol. VII. The Later Roman Empire. Vol. X. Spain and Portugal. Vol. XII. France, 1715-1815. Illustrated. The Outlook Company, New York 5×10½ in.

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plemented by an essay on "The Roman State and the Early Christian Church" from the pen of Professor Harnack. The historic scene is interpreted by such presentations of the intellectual and social environment of the field of action, and the action is given its proper perspective in its relation to the culture and civilization of the period.

The building together into a harmonious whole of the materials supplied in their own words by this cosmopolitan assemblage of historians has not been accomplished without a liberal introduction of original editorial matter for the sake of clearness and unity. The laborious nature of this part of the work is at once veiled and suggested by the smoothness of the general effect. The sources drawn upon for each chapter are specified in a reference list of the authorities quoted. Some fifteen hundred of these are in foreign languages, most of them in translations made for the present purpose. While traces of the editorial work are apparent here and there to a practiced eye, omissions of it are also occasionally perceptible. A case of this occurs where Gibbon, inevitably revealed by his style, speaks of Constantine's laws against sexual crimes as marked by no indulgence for "the most amiable weaknesses of human nature." The retention of the objectionable adjective is certainly regrettable. Less objectionable, yet somewhat offensive, is another uncensored statement of Gibbon, that Anna Comnena's biography of her father, the Emperor Alexius, "betrays on every page the vanity of a female author." This might pass if recognizable by every one as an eighteenth-century opinion of women, but in an edited and corrected work required the blue pencil. That some such slips should appear in a work of such magnitude is hardly avoidable.

The foregoing references to ancient history require equal notice of the modern portion of the work. For this the second volume given to France must suffice—a volume covering only the century that ended with the fall of Napoleon, but a century most memorable for the march of fearful causes to frightful effects. In its two periods of preparation and catastrophe the chief historians of France, England, and Germany are brought together to describe the downward slide and the revolutionary abyss. A prefatory essay by Professor Rambaud, of the University of Paris, sets each of these periods before the reader in its proper historical light, and the story of the passing of the old régime concludes with Taine's gruesome picture of the unendurable evils it inflicted upon the dumb millions. The Encyclopædists with Voltaire and Rousseau on one hand, and the American alliance on the other, come in to do their parts in the loosening of the social fabric, till the avenging Furies are let loose on the comparatively few whose tragic deaths called Europe to arms against maddened France. Here, however, royalist and republican are impartially treated; each tells his own story; even the blood-stained Marat seems less execrable; Lamartine, Dareste, and Thiers severally pronounce upon Robespierre; the Red Terror is sanely estimated. Then rises the star of Napoleon, whose successive phases and meteoric sweep scores of writers combine to describe till its setting at Waterloo, as told by Victor Hugo and Alison. Thus the history of France through this terrible century is presented with a diversity and an intensity nowhere else so combined.

The obscure and insignificant nations come into the scene of world history as well as the great Powers. "The black Napoleon," Toussaint l'Ouverture, liberator of Hayti, stands beside his French contemporary. The buried civilizations of the Eastern world, unearthed by the spade, here tell their story as disclosed by the latest excavators, and here also the modern problem of the Far East, now so closely interesting us, is presented. The history of ancient Israel, so intimately related to our religious interests, is illuminated by a critical review of it from the pen of that prince among Biblical scholars, Canon Cheyne. Our own history, as narrated in this work, draws from many original sources, so annotated as to give the most recent views, and in its critical epochs is presented with all desirable fullness. While

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fullness of detail is a salient feature of the entire work, a conspectus of the whole, convenient for reference, is supplied by a brief chronological résumé of the story of each nation, with emphasis on its more important features.

The value of so large a storehouse of material, almost labyrinthine in its variety of interest, depends largely on its being well indexed. The index to the Historians' History is certainly all that can be desired. An entire volume is devoted to it, in which there are perhaps quarter of a million entries, by subjects as well as names, and cross-references in abundance. Thus is furnished a guide to whatever has been prominent in human interest in the ancient or modern world.

Many full-page illustrations and a multitude of smaller ones accompany the text. The former, either portraits or historical scenes, are excellent; some of the latter might be bettered. A map also accompanies each volume, but this is hardly in due proportion to the rest of the work. A single map in a history marked by great political changes makes one conscious of a deficiency. The volume on Spain and Portugal, for instance, has a map of these kingdoms as they now are. It should also have at least two others, one of the Peninsula at the zenith of the Mohammedan power, and one of the Peninsula as it was just prior to the consolidation of its Christian kingdoms and the conquest of Moorish Granada. This defect, however, which can easily be made good by a historical atlas like Kiepert's that costs but a dollar, is hardly noteworthy except as falling short of the amplitude elsewhere apparent.

The "Historians' History of the World" is likely long to remain unparalleled. It will need supplementing as coming years shall have their story to tell, but it will not need rewriting, except as all good work is found to require occasional emendation. By its unprecedented assemblage of the historiographers of all lands and times the story of the growing, struggling, changing, and ever-advancing world is told with encyclopædic fullness, and with a dramatic vividness and a fidelity to fact never so well blended before in a history of the world.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Ancient Sermons for Modern Times. By Asterius, Bishop of Amasia, circa 375-405 A.D. Translated from the Greek by Galusha Anderson, S.T.D., LL.D., and Edgar Johnson Goodspeed, Ph.D. The Pilgrim Press, New York. 4½×6¾ in. 157 pages. 60c., net.

Asterius lived about the end of the fourth century. These sermons are full of ethical feeling. In this respect they will surprise those who imagine that the early preachers were exclusively devoted to the preaching of doctrine. The religious spirit of these sermons, like that of many similar sermons in these days, forms their tissue rather than their form.

Beowulf and the Finnesburh Fragment. Translated from the Old English. Edited by Clarence Griffin Child. (Riverside Literature Series.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 93 pages. 25c.

Bible (The): Its Structure and Purpose. By John Urquhart. Vol. I. The Gospel Publishing House, New York. 6×9 in. 251 pages. $1.25, net.

Contending that the higher criticism makes "impossible assumptions," this work does likewise, assuming that Christianity stands or falls with the results of the higher critics. It is rather singular to come upon a book printed this year which insists that the record in Genesis of the extreme longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs is reliable history, and also quotes the threat at the end of the Apocalypse against those who tamper with its prophecies as "a special message for the present hour." If this volume is, as there is some reason to suppose, an installment of the literature favored by the American Bible League, the League needs, for the sake of the good cause it has at heart, the "faithful wounds" of a friend.

Biographical Memorial of General Daniel Butterfield (A); Including Many Addresses and Military Writings. Edited by Julia L. Butterfield. Illustrated. The Grafton Press, New York. 6½×9¾ in. 379 pages.

With this volume Mrs. Butterfield pays a fitting and affectionate tribute to the memory of her gallant husband and at the same time

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makes an interesting addition to the literature of the Civil War. The greater part of the work is devoted to a relation of General Butterfield's services to his country during that prolonged struggle, the narrative being told largely in his own words, drawn from despatches, letters, memoranda, books, etc. This in itself is of much intrinsic interest, but the interest is heightened by the introduction of a variety of entertaining extraneous matter, of which most noteworthy is a collection of new Lincoln stories. Reminiscences of family and social life at home and abroad following the war complete the biographical recital, and the concluding pages are given over to a reprinting of the General's addresses and articles. Of these chief interest attaches at the present moment to his Sigma Phi speech of April 9, 1894, a discussion of the relations between the United States and Russia, the speaker insisting upon the sincerity of Russia's professions of friendship for us, and incidentally defending the Russian judicial and penal systems from the charges of Mr. Kennan.

Booklet of the Golden Leaves (The). By Leroy G. Davis. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 52 pages.

Book of School and College Sports (The). By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 438 pages. $1.75, net. (Postage, 15c.)

Baseball, football, golf, track athletics, lawn-tennis, and other outdoor sports are treated each by an acknowledged expert, and with illustrations from photographs of actual and recent athletic events.

Boys of the Street: How to Win Them. By Charles Stelzle. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 96 pages. 50c., net.

This little volume is full of useful suggestion to any who have to do with boys' clubs. Mr. Stelzle, who was once himself a boy, as a good many men apparently never were, and a working boy at that, who, moreover, has had the good fortune to form his conclusions out of successful experience with boys, many of them "boys of the street," gives good reason for his belief in the importance of his subject. He distinguishes between the "mass club" and the "group club," tells what specific things a club can undertake, outlines practical plans for organization, and gives both warning and encouragement concerning approach to boys' moral and religious nature, indeed to boy nature on many sides.

Cheer Up and Seven Other Things. By Charles Austin Bates. Published by the Author, New York. 4×6¼ in. 99 pages.

In his own way Mr. Bates has a good deal of the same kind of shrewd humor that made the "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant" so popular, and a good deal of the commonsense business morality that marked the equally popular "Letter to Garcia." There are fun and snap in this little book.

Clarence King Memoirs: The Helmet of Mambrino. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×8½ in. 427 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

Conqueror (The): Being the True and Romantic Story of Alexander Hamilton. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 545 pages. Paper bound, 25c.

Daniel and the Age of Exile. By Rev. A. Mitchell Hunter, M.A. (Temple Series of Bible Handbooks.) The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4×5½ in. 107 pages. 30c.

Not the least interesting of the useful and convenient "Temple Series of Bible Handbooks." Mr. Hunter—who, by the way, follows the Davidson-Driver school in regarding the Book of Daniel as having been written no earlier than 176 B.C. and cast into "the guise of predictive visions for some special purpose"—reconstructs from the results of archæological research as well as from Biblical sources the story of the Jewish Captivity, interlineating brief but striking descriptions of the civilization of ancient Babylon, concerning the high quality of which he does not entertain the doubts of latter-day scoffers. His work is both expository and critical, includes clear-cut pictures of Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, and Cyrus, and closes with a comprehensive summary of the religious, theological, and intellectual legacies of the Captivity, his estimate of which may be indicated by his assertion that the period may well be called the Jewish Renaissance.

Deep Sea Pearl. (50c.) **To the Moon.** (50c.) **The Eagle.** (50c.) Songs by Edward F. Schneider. Clayton F. Summy Co., Chicago.

Elements of Moral Philosophy (The). By Mohit Chandra Sen, M.A. (Second Edition, Revised.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 226 pages. $1.25, net.

Professor Sen's work is a concise and clear presentation of the subject in a form adapted for a general review of it, such as a student preparing for examination might wish to make. The appended pages of questions, with page references for answers, evidently recommend it for such use. The principles and salient problems of ethics are set forth with commendable precision. In opposition to hedonism, as expounded by Spencer, and rigorism, represented by Kant, Professor Sen espouses the theory of "eudæmonism," according to which the highest good consists in "the harmonious realization of our entire self," viewed as both sentient and rational, both social and individual. It is open to question if "perfectionism" is not the preferable name for this theory. Eudæmonism, literally meaning happiness, is a term to which the hedonist school, with Mr. Spencer, has laid claim.

Ethics of the Greek Philosophers, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle (The). By Professor James H. Hyslop. Illustrated. Charles M. Higgins & Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 333 pages. $2.

The core of this volume is a luminous essay by Professor Hyslop upon the three great masters of thought who have most influenced the world. Of Socrates he holds that "it was his character rather than his logic that revolutionized the subsequent conception of morality." As a prelude to this essay choice texts on religion, ethics, and politics are introduced from the triad of philosophers,

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as "foretastes and keynotes of the great pagan prophets." Other extracts follow the essay, with notes and comments illustrating the correspondence of ancient and modern thought—the whole constituting a volume of many-sided interest and permanent value.

Exercises Commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Jonathan Edwards, Held at Andover Theological Seminary, October 4 and 5, 1903. The Andover Press, Andover, Mass. 5½×8½ in. 191 pages.

Fall of Feudalism in Ireland (The). By Michael Davitt. Harper & Bros., New York. 6×9 in. 751 pages. $2.50, net.

The story of the long struggle of the Irish people to regain possession of the lands confiscated under the Gromwellian settlement is here told in an intensely interesting vein by one who has for over thirty years been active in agrarian agitation. Mr. Davitt, while clearly indicating his ability to grasp the English point of view, does not undertake to argue the question that has for centuries been productive of so much disorder and bloodshed in unhappy Ireland. To him the Irish statement of the case is unanswerable, and in his hands that statement becomes a bitter indictment. That he should write as an extreme partisan is not at all surprising to those acquainted with the facts of his career—at five years of age evicted with his parents from their cottage home; at twenty-three lodged as a political prisoner in an English jail, there to remain more than seven years; thereafter, during his activity as a leader of the "Land League," immured for various periods in different prisons. It would be absurd to expect one who has endured so much to adopt an unbiased tone in writing of those whom he must regard as the oppressors of his countrymen and himself—the marvel is to see him quick to show appreciation of the good qualities of individuals representing the system he unreservedly condemns. There must, of course, be a question of the propriety of the appearance of such a work at a time when an era of happier relations appears to be dawning, but there can be no question of the fact that if English readers put out of mind the note of exultation and the not unnatural prejudices of this unconverted apostle of Irish independence, they will here learn much of the temperament and characteristics of the Irish that should profit them in future dealings with their neighbors of the green isle. The scope of the book may be briefly indicated. Beginning with a tabulation of the concessions that he claims have been wrung from England by the force of the agrarian movement, Mr. Davitt surveys quickly the conduct of that movement from the Restoration to the days of Daniel O'Connell, drawing a splendidly graphic word picture of that illustrious leader. From O'Connell he passes to the great famine of "Black '47," and thence to the "Tenants' League," forerunner of the "Land League," in the formation of which the writer himself played such a prominent part. Approaching this main study, we find skillful character sketches of such men as James Fintan Lalor, Charles Gavan Duffy, James Stephens, and Isaac Butt, the story of the latter's career being told in especially sympathetic language. From this point the work becomes a detailed survey of the several local and national movements antedating the Wyndham land-purchase measure of last year, and of the parts played in these by Parnell, Dillon, Redmond, Healy, and their associates, not the least of which was that of the author himself, who, however, withdraws to the background as much as possible. All the romance as well as the suffering and sordid squalor involved in the contests between tenants and landlords is brought out in bold relief; the birth, development, and fate of the different political measures of the period are scrutinized and analyzed from the Irish standpoint; intrigues, plots, and counterplots are discussed at length; frank recognition is given to the aid received from the United States, Canada, Australasia, and South Africa; while the whole is lightened by anecdote and reminiscence of a lively type. We observe that Mr. Davitt expresses a hope of some day writing a history of the Fenian movement as he knew it, and feel assured, judging by this volume, that such a history will be well worth while. Mr. Davitt would not be the loser, however, did he eliminate from it the extremism that tends to the marring of the impression left by the work before us.

Fight for Canada (The). By William Wood. Archibald, Constable & Co., Westminster, London, England. 5½×9 in. 363 pages.

Reserved for later notice.

Firm of Nan & Sue, Stenographers. By Harriet C. Cullaton. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 156 pages.

Forms of English Poetry. By Charles F. Johnson, L.H.D. The American Book Co., New York. 4½×7¼ in. 368 pages.

Francis Parkman. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick. (American Men of Letters.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7¼ in. 345 pages. $1.10, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Frederick the Great and the Rise of Prussia. By W. F. Reddaway, M.A. (Heroes of the Nations.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5¼×7¾ in. 368 pages. $1.35, net.

A scholarly study not only of the character and career of the illustrious King of Prussia, but of the rise of the House of Hohenzollern and of contemporary European politics in so far as they affected Frederick and his tireless antagonist, Maria Theresa. The acumen shown in the study of the Great Elector, with which Mr. Reddaway early favors us, presages a searching and unbiased examination of the Elector's brilliant descendant, and expectation is in no wise disappointed. Here we find no unmixed adulation; here, on the contrary, sharp issue is taken on many important points with other of Frederick's biographers, including the best known, Carlyle, and Mr. Reddaway certainly makes out a good case in his contention that Frederick may be accounted Great only with well-defined reservations. Wide historical

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research and the ability to explore to the depths the foundations of national as of individual character-building are in evidence throughout the work, making it of no doubtful value to the student of the philosophy of history.

Gems of the East (The). By A. Henry Savage Landor. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 6×9 in. 567 pages. $4, net.

This is in many respects a valuable handbook of the Philippines. Narrating in a familiar, gossipy vein the incidents and events of an eight months' cruise among the islands of the Philippine and Sulu archipelagoes, Mr. Landor also casts in an attractive form a wealth of information concerning the geography, topography, flora, fauna, resources, and industrial opportunities of the various isles; and the physical and mental characteristics, the languages and dialects, the diseases and antidotes, and the customs and manners of the least as of the best known of their inhabitants. A gifted reporter, he has embodied in his work everything that would appear to him to be of interest to the general reader, and at the same time has endeavored to make the book of value from a scientific standpoint, incorporating in it, for example, anthropometrical tables giving the measurements of characteristic individuals of the many tribes he encountered. One of the most surprising results of his travels is the demonstration that it is possible for a white man to penetrate unarmed even through territory peopled by the redoubtable Igorrotes—a demonstration, however, unlikely to be accepted as conclusive by later explorers. Of especial interest are the accounts of the Sulu chiefs, the Celebes Sea pirates, the Bayo dwarfs, the Luzon head-hunters, and the eccentric "white" Mansakas, of birdlike habits. Obviously of high interest also is Mr. Landor's description, as an eye-witness, of the exploits of the Pershing expedition against the Malanaos in April of last year, culminating in the capture of Fort Bacolod. All this, of course, combines to make his book profitable as well as entertaining. On the other hand, there is often in evidence, and at times painfully so, a peculiar egotism that must seriously militate against its usefulness. This egotism variously manifests itself—now in contemptuous references to generally accepted ideas; now in downright boastfulness; now, and most unfortunate of all, in gratuitous and superficial criticism of the methods adopted by the United States in endeavoring to raise the standard of life in the islands and fit the natives for self-government. Undoubtedly some of his allegations have bases in fact—for, as that well-informed critic of our Philippine policy, Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun, expressed it, it would indeed be surprising if we made no mistakes—but Mr. Landor may rest assured that his British as well as his American readers will refuse to accept at face value objections and suggestions advanced by one who has admittedly been preoccupied with a study of tribal peculiarities rather than with an examination of American institutions and methods as applied to the islands. The grace wherewith he wears the critic's gown may be shown by one brief sentence: "These islands have of late endured misfortune after misfortune—war, insurrections, ladrones, cholera, plague, rinderpest, locusts; but one more pest, the worst of all, may yet come—missionaries." After this one must more than ever regret that the author did not act on the advice given to the cobbler, and stick to his last. Had he done so, he would assuredly have produced a travel book against which no complaint could justly be made.

Golden Trade (The); or, A Discovery of the River Gambra, and the Golden Trade of the Æthiopians. By Richard Jobson. Edited by Charles G. Kingsley. (The Mary Kingsley Travel Books.) E. E. Speight & R. H. Walpole, Teignmouth, Devonshire, England. 7×9 in. 210 pages.

A beautifully printed reprint of a seventeenth century book of African exploration abounding in marvels and rare adventures. This is the first of a series which has been well named in memory of Mary Kingsley, daughter of Charles Kingsley, whose books on West Africa are among the most readable of modern works of travel.

Hayfield Mower (The) and Scythe of Progress. Vol. I. Numbers 1 to 26. By the Mower-Man. The Hayfield Mower, Boston. 6¼×9 in. 175 pages. $1.25, net.

Healing Voice on the Power of Prayer (The). By Anna J. Johnson. Published by the Author, Boston. 5½×8¾ in. 228 pages. $1.25.

Historical Sketch of the Origin and Organization of the Reformed Church in America and of the Collegiate Church of the City of New York. Illustrated. Published by the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York City, 113 Fulton Street, New York. 5×7½ in. 60 pages.

Humorous Tales and Ghost Stories. By Alexander Wertheim, A.M. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 246 pages.

Intellectual Life (The). By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 455 pages. $1.

An excellent edition of one of the most thought-inciting books of our time.

Kin o' Ktaadn: Verse Stories of the Plain Folk Up in Maine. By Holman F. Day. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 4½×7¼ in. 252 pages. $1.

Mr. Day's Maine poems are racy, humorous, and fragrant with the odor of spruce and pine. They also have keen and humorous glimpses of rural and even universal human nature. There are bits here that are as good as those in "Up in Maine."

"Kreutzer Sonata" (The). Reviewed by a Woman. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 70 pages.

Lantern Man (The): A Story of Sweetheart Days. By George W. Hamilton. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 381 pages.

Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell (The): With Elucidations. By Thomas Carlyle. Edited by S. C. Lomas. In 3 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6×8¾ in. $6.

This satisfactory library edition is notable for the careful editing it has received at Mr.

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Lomas's hands and for his illuminating and readable introduction. All the recent Carlyle biographical literature has been carefully overhauled to find Carlyle's own talk and letters about this work and his personal history during the writing. Mr. Lomas does not hesitate to point out the deficiencies as well as the excellencies of the work, and explains the former by showing that Carlyle did not intend to write a formal life of Cromwell, but rather a commentary on Cromwell's letters and speeches. Even with these he made many errors and misleading quotations, which Mr. Lomas corrects, supplying Cromwell's own text and placing in a supplement scores of letters and speeches not given by Carlyle. The value of such work is evident; it makes this edition the best.

Let the World Judge: A Romance of the Pacific. By Charles E. M. Brock. Illustrated. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 195 pages.

Mademoiselle Blanche. By John D. Barry. John Lane, New York. 5×7¾ in. 330 pages. 75c.

A pathetic romance involving the unconscious selfishness of a man and the equally unconscious abnegation of a woman. A young middle-class Frenchman, hardly deserving the title of hero, falls violently in love with a beautiful girl who performs marvels on the trapeze in the circus. Her innocence fascinates him, and they are married, with the consent of her family. For a time all goes well, but on a professional tour in England an astute English matron discovers that Jules fell in love with the performance of Mademoiselle Blanche, not with herself. She struggles against a new timidity, never felt until she had her own little child to love and live for, and gains her husband's contempt because she follows her physician's advice and withdraws from her engagement to continue her sensational dive, thus making way for a rival. The tragic end is admirably indicated. Some of the scenes, before the marriage takes place, when the gay young Frenchman is superficially influenced by the devout faith of Mademoiselle Blanche, and really goes to confession and communion, are very beautiful and skillfully worked out by the author.

Man and Superman: A Comedy and a Philosophy. By G. Bernard Shaw. Brentano's, New York. 5×8 in. 244 pages. $1.25, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Man and Woman: A Study of Human Secondary Sexual Characters. By Havelock Ellis. (Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged.) Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 488 pages. $1.50.

Monument Facts and Higher Critical Fancies. By A. H. Sayce, LL.D., D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 127 pages. 75c., net.

This little book is likely to deceive the elect among those who read it uncritically. It is clear as daylight that Professor Sayce himself is one of the higher critics. In the Genesis stories of the Creation and the Deluge he sees the ancient Babylonian legends revised by a Hebrew writer who has made them teach monotheism instead of polytheism, but who "has been unable to avoid the difficulty of making . . . vegetation to have come into being before the sun and moon," and has left unchanged one or two polytheistic phrases, as "Let us make man in our own image"—even now found among the proof-texts of Trinitarians. Yet Professor Sayce seems to involve the whole class in which he thus puts himself in sweeping condemnation. He even devotes a chapter to demolishing the treatise of Nöldeke, published in 1869, upon the "Unhistorical Character of the Fourteenth Chapter of Genesis." Small credit is due him for thus digging up and interring again a thesis which later critics have repeatedly slain and buried. There have, of course, been, and there are, "critical fancies," but the natural inference to which Professor Sayce's treatment of the subject conducts the unskilled and credulous reader is that all Biblical criticism is fanciful. This is unworthy of a great scholar. Yet one should be grateful to him for plainly telling those who flee to him as a defender of the faith that "the doctrine of verbal inerrancy is Hindu, not Christian." This, of course, makes criticism inevitable, and turns out of business those who lay the foundations of faith on an infallible book. Professor Sayce records himself among those who regard the general consensus of scholars in the composite theory of the Pentateuch as irreconcilable with the sayings of Jesus and subversive of his authority. But in testing this theory by the crucial example of it in the story of the Deluge he ignores the most salient difference which marks the story as composite of two accounts—the beasts taken into the ark by twos, and the beasts taken in by sevens. This part of the treatise, as well as others, seems best adapted to those who are looking for "an authority" to lean upon.

Organization of Agriculture (The). By Edwin A Pratt. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 403 pages.

With the purpose of promoting agricultural organization in Great Britain, where it is more backward than in most other Western nations, Mr. Pratt here exhibits the progress elsewhere made in that line. His survey is comprehensive. Siberia, Australasia, and Argentina are included. New hope for Ireland appears in his chapter on that country. Advanced as our own countrymen are in this matter, they are yet not beyond learning something from others, and the potentialities of agricultural organization are not yet all put forth. In our industrial and financial troubles it is to be remembered that our main interest is the agricultural; the forgotten man too often is the farmer. His power, adequately organized, is a necessary counterpoise to the exorbitancy already appearing elsewhere.

Philippian Gospel (The); or, Pauline Ideals. By W. G. Jordan, B.A., D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 292 pages. $1.25, net.

St. Paul's letter to his beloved friends at

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Philippi is the one among all his letters to which many readers turn with peculiar satisfaction, such is the affectionate tone in which the noblest Christian lessons are uttered. The short expository chapters in which Professor Jordan has commented upon these have the merit of presenting each some point of truth with distinctness and simplicity.

Philippine Islands, 1493-1898 (The). Translated from the Originals. Edited and Annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Illustrated. Vol. XIV., 1605-1609. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 5¼×9½ in. 341 pages.

Photo-Miniature (The): Methods of Control in Pictorial Photography. Illustrated. Tennant & Ward, New York. 5×7 in. 25c.

The present issue of the "Photo-Miniature" is signalized by the use of a larger and more readable type and an increased number of pages. These little monographs now constitute a valuable and very convenient library of information on things photographic.

Poems of William Wordsworth. Selected and Edited by William Knight, LL.D. (Caxton Thin Paper Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4×6½ in. 639 pages. $1.25.

Precious Thoughts. By Rose Long. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7 in. 60 pages.

Puritan Maid (The). By George Taylor Lee. Illustrated. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 132 pages.

Robert Gordon. By James E. Beadles. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 444 pages.

Saint John in Patmos; or, Expository Thoughts on the Revelation of Jesus Christ. By the Rev. Peyton Gallagher, M.A. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 117 pages.

Selection from the World's Great Orations (A). Chosen and Edited by Sherwin Cody. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 4½×7½ in. 518 pages. $1, net.

Sermonettes. Selected and Translated from the French of Félicité Robert de Lamennais. By J. L. Jacobson Van Hemert. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 4¼×6½ in. 107 pages. 80c., net.

Twenty-four short discourses, or rather devotional meditations, some in epigrammatic form, others in the form of parables. They have both literary form and religious feeling. The prefatory note tells of Sainte-Beuve's admiration for Lamennais's "Paroles d'un Croyant," from which most of these discourses are taken.

Shorter Works of Walter Savage Landor (The). (Caxton Thin Paper Series.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4×6¾ in. 839 pages. $1.25.

Son of Light Horse Harry (The). By James Barnes. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 243 pages. $1.25.

James Barnes has won for himself popularity as a writer for boys. He understands the tastes and capacity of his readers, and gives them wholesome food. If the pages of this story look too solid—not enough talking—do not be discouraged, but try it. Adventures in the career of General Robert E. Lee, the hero, were not few. His personal and public history is narrated in detail, and if somewhat idealized through the haze of historic distance from our Civil War, it is an amiable fault and easily forgiven.

Story of a Short Life (The). By Juliana Horatia Ewing. Edited by Sarah C. Brooks. Illustrated. Rand, McNally & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 164 pages.

A pretty, pathetic little story that well carries out the purpose of this series to stimulate the imagination of children, to broaden their sympathies, and to awaken in them a love for sane, clean, and wholesome literature. Perhaps the tale is almost too sad for the youthful mind, but read by a sympathetic teacher the pathos may easily be subordinated to a supreme impression of the perfect mirroring of child nature reflected in every phase of Mrs. Ewing's work. The teacher, for her part, will find many valuable hints in the biographical sketch, in the notes, and in the "suggestions" with which the tiny volume closes.

Success Among Nations. By Emil Reich, J.D. Harper & Bros., New York. 5½×8½ in. 293 pages. $2, net.

Dr. Emil Reich is in a fair way to earn the appellation of "the G. K. Chesterton of history." In his present work he indulges his fancy for giving expression to the unusual and the paradoxical to a degree even more noticeable than was the case with "The Foundations of Modern Europe." Exploring the questions, Which were the successful nations of the past? Which are the successful nations of the present? Which will be the successful nations of the future? he gives free rein to his hobby of the psychology of history—altogether distinct, as the reader will perceive for himself, from the profound philosophy of history—and, by a singular process of laying emphasis upon this and underrating or ignoring that fact of history, strenuously endeavors to make all facts square with his pet theory that no nation can hope to be at once economically and intellectually successful. From the outset he combats the idea that race or philology can form the basis of history, preferring to rest upon the physical conditions under which nations have their being. Unfortunately for his main contention, his observations upon modern nations by no means agree with those upon ancient peoples, while in the latter again he appears unhappy in his choice of examples. His dogmatic assertion that the opulent civilizations of Egypt, Babylonia, China, Mexico, and Peru were intellectually barren will not meet with the unanimous assent of students. An enthusiastic believer in generalization, he here, as elsewhere, carries generalization to a point whither few will be prepared to follow him. An apparent outcome of his "physical conditions" basis is a radical division of nations into "volitional" and "intellectual," with an unpsychologically distinct line of demarcation. Herein, however, lies the keynote of the work. His pre-eminent example of "volitional" nations of to-day is

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the English, while to the "intellectual" belong "most of the countries of contemporary Europe." To which class he would relegate the United States is really difficult to perceive, despite his profuse remarks concerning our National characteristics. An instructive instance of the general value of his observations may be cited in this connection. After a minute examination of the club-woman phase of American womanhood, satirized so skillfully in Mrs. Van Vorst's "The Issues of Life," and strangely regarded by him as typical of our women, he remarks: "We cannot fail to note the vast disproportion between the all but frantic passion with which the humanities and arts are cultivated in America, and the number of successes produced. Even among the Americans themselves the number of their really great women is confessed to be exceedingly restricted. They have not yet had their Sophie Germain, their George Eliot, their Georges Sand, their Madame de Staël." How that little word "yet" vitiates his argument! And how often elsewhere he mistakes the part for the whole!

Tattlings of a Retired Politician. By Forrest Crissey. Illustrated. Thompson & Thomas, Chicago. 4½×8½ in. 487 pages.

Teaching of Jesus (The). By Rev. D. M. Ross, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 212 pages. 60c., net.

The author's plan is excellent, and well carried through. The theological standpoint is that of orthodoxy, but the sharp outlines drawn in former days are not salient, and even tend toward indistinctness—a natural effect when confessionalism is infiltrated with liberal learning. For practical purposes this manual will serve well.

Territorial Acquisitions of the United States, 1787-1904 (The). By Edward Bicknell. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 4×6½ in. 138 pages.

Texas Matchmaker (A). By Andy Adams. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 355 pages. $1.50.

"The Log of a Cowboy," by the same author, told in a genuine, first-hand way how a herd of three thousand cattle was driven from Texas to Montana. This book describes ranch life. It is obviously "the real thing," and abounds in bits of plain, clear description of an invigorating sort. In introducing various love affairs and complications in the match-making of a genial old ranch-owner, Mr. Adams has not been altogether successful.

Theology of the Old Testament (The). By the late A. B. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. (International Theological Library.) Edited by S. D. F. Salmond, D.D., F.E.I.S. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×8¼ in. 553 pages. $2.50.

Biblical theology is a term that is somewhat misleading, for it implies that the writers of the Bible were theologians. The fact is, the Hebrew mind, as represented in the Bible, was not theological. Even Paul, the theologian of the New Testament, was a theologian in phrase rather than in thought. Biblical theology is really a form of systematic theology or philosophy of religion, built up out of Biblical material. This is what the late Professor Davidson's work is. It is not a history of Hebrew religious conceptions, for it does not take up the Biblical literature in chronological order, except as it does so incidentally. It takes a series of topics, the doctrine of God, of Man, of Sin, of Redemption, of Priesthood, of Last Things, of Immortality, and runs through the Bible, assorting this passage to this topic, and that passage to that. It is not strictly true, therefore, that, as Professor Davidson claims, the Bible "supplies the form in which the knowledge is presented." Nevertheless, the method, as pursued in this volume, results in a suggestive theological interpretation of the religious experiences recorded in the books of the Old Testament. As might be expected, the conception of religion which Dr. Davidson brought to his study was one, not of a dictated system, uniform throughout the literature of the Hebrews, but of a revelation gradually given to men as they were able to receive it. In brief, this book might be said to be a work on exegesis arranged, not as a commentary, but as a topical study. As such it is clear and often illuminating.

Veil of the Temple (The). By William Hurrell Mallock. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 448 pages. $1.20, net.

A crowd of characters, some disagreeable, the rest impersonal, talk somewhat cleverly at the cost of courtesy and good breeding; then they all turn to and discuss theology at the cost of their own sense and the reader's patience. The discussion is carried to a length which is eternal, in the sense defined by the Bishop in the book, viz., "for a time that will seem considerable to the sufferer." This latest product of Mr. Mallock's pen recalls to us the epigram about married life; it is not longer than other books, it only seems longer.

Violina; or, The Passing of the Old Adam and Eve. By Mary Ives Todd. The Broadway Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 268 pages.

Why We Christians Believe in Christ: Bishop Gore's Bampton Lectures Shortened for Popular Use. By Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4¼×6¾ in. 62 pages. 40c., net.

This authorized condensation of an elaborate argument that has attracted wide attention is both well done and convenient for use as an elaborate syllabus. But it does not seem to us so well adapted for its probably intended use as a short argument with doubters or unbelievers. With these the emphasis must be laid, not on past events and testimonies, but on present, and it must be laid also on the appeal of Christ to the conscience, not on any controvertible appeals to creeds or documents. Not that Bishop Gore neglects these two points, but he inverts the proper emphasis—a defect in any argument.

Words of Jesus (The): As Recorded in the New Testament. Chronologically Arranged with Dates and Places Inserted. (Vest-Pocket Edition.) The Hallett Publishing Co., Los Angeles, Cal. 3×5 in. 121 pages. 10c.

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Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

Home Rule in Cities

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In an editorial in The Outlook for April 16 you refer to the fact that the people of Lynn were recently compelled to go to the Massachusetts Legislature to secure permission to change their inauguration exercises from the evening to the morning. You give this as an illustration of the "dependence and subservience of American cities to State Legislatures."

The instance you cite might well be taken by one unacquainted with the facts to indicate what your editorial writer has supposed it does. But the facts are these: In the year 1900 a draft was drawn of a new city charter for Lynn. It was prepared under the direction of the City Council, accepted as satisfactory by that body, and sent with a petition for its passage to the State Legislature. In this body the charter was passed with practically no change in its form. The instrument itself provided that it should not become operative until it had been adopted by the affirmative votes of the majority of the voters of the city at a regular election. This charter is, therefore, about as truly a home-made one as any could be. If it went into such detail as at times to cause inconvenience, the fault can certainly not be charged to any legislative desire to make the city more dependent on the commonwealth.

Admitting, with your editorial writer, that good municipal government cannot be imposed from without, but must be expressed in the desire of the people of the city, must we not also be satisfied that in the present state of municipal achievement "the desire of the people of the city," so imperfectly expressed at the average municipal election and by the average municipal government, should be held in check by some fixed limitations expressed in the charter; and that the charter should be not only explicit in its terms, but also subject to revision as to its provisions by a legislative body that may reasonably be supposed to take a less prejudiced view of local conditions than the City Fathers themselves could possibly have taken. The fact is, in Massachusetts at least, that most city charters are practically home-made, as the Lynn one was. But because the Legislature is the body that enacts them, it gets the blame, when, in many cases, the whole trouble is because the *city* has too much restricted *itself*.

Of course Legislatures do pass special laws and sometimes general laws limiting the powers of some or all cities to deal with certain internal affairs; but a careful examination will show that in the great majority of cases these measures are merely the products of municipal politicians from the large cities, who make the Legislature their battle-ground for the support of the propositions in which they take a personal interest.

CHARLES NEAL BARNEY.

Lynn, Massachusetts.

Conference of Eastern Public Education Associations

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The Conference of Eastern Public Education Associations spreads its gospel of good works. Last year, at the annual meeting in New Haven, "School Hygiene" was the subject considered. Dr. Lederle gave an exhaustive account of the results of medical inspection in the New York schools, and Miss Rogers, Supervising School Nurse, described the equally important and necessary work of the school nurse.

This year the Conference met in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Public Education Association, and in the report of that society we learned that Dr. Lederle's words had carried immediate conviction. In the autumn he had spoken for the Association, public opinion had been aroused thereby, and medical inspection secured to Philadelphia. Forty-eight inspectors were appointed, and nurses will doubtless soon follow.

The Arundell Club of Baltimore, profiting as well by the suggestions received at New Haven, has entered vigorously on a campaign for medical inspection, and its equally important corollary, school nursing.

President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, gave a report showing the widespread interest of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ in public education. Three thousand women form the membership of the Association, which is representative of twenty-three colleges. In its various branches throughout the country the questions of school administration, school sanitation, the trained supervision of rural schools and better salaries for rural teachers, juvenile delinquency, and compulsory education are receiving attention, and the Collegiate Alumnæ are in many places working in co-operation with other organizations of women. A strong movement has been started to secure the services of college graduates in our elementary schools, and thus insure for them a higher standard of excellence.

"The Relation of the Parent to the School" was the subject of discussion this year, and an afternoon session was devoted

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to "The Physical Care of Children." "The Nose, Throat, and Ears," "The Eyes," "Deformities," and "General Hygiene" were considered in turn by well-known specialists, who indicated the physical defects so often overlooked, and explained the importance to the child of having the teacher notice and the parent give attention to these defects. In the discussions that followed many cases were related in which improved health and consequently improved school work resulted from this co-operation.

A bulletin on "School Hygiene" embodying the papers presented at New Haven, and those on the "Physical Care of Children" given at Philadelphia, will shortly be published, and may be obtained of the Secretary of the Conference, Mrs. William E. D. Scott, of Princeton, New Jersey.

Among "Aids to School Work" the value of Parents' Meetings, under the direction of the teacher, was ably shown by Miss Julia Richman, District Superintendent of Schools in New York, who, as an East Side principal, was singularly successful in bringing about co-operation between the home and the school.

At the invitation of the Richmond Education Association, a body of earnest men and women who are joined with Governor Montague and other leaders in extending the influence and efficiency of the common schools of Virginia, the Conference of Public Education Associations will meet next April in Richmond. Its programme, while broad in scope, will provide discussion bearing particularly on matters of import to Richmond and Virginia. S.

A Colorado Camp

The phrase "He wants the earth" contains more of truth than slang, when applied to one suffering from disorders which life in a crowded city engenders. Particularly is it the prescription for the "white plague" of tuberculosis, and fresh air, sunshine, contact with the earth, have cured more than one patient whom the treatment of a generation ago would have turned aside to die.

A most interesting adaptation of the outdoor cure has just ended its first year with a success which calls for extension and for duplication elsewhere. About two miles outside the city of Denver, on a plateau overlooked by a long mountain range, stretch the acres of pasture land, orchard, and garden, and the group of forty-two tents, of the Association Health Farm.

The Farm was the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association of Denver, seeking some way to benefit the host of invalids pouring into the State, often not to recover. In Mr. Sheldon's edition of the Topeka "Capital" the plan first saw the light. The Outlook commented on its hopefulness, and a reader in Germany saw the paragraph, realized the need, and sent a gift—the first financial aid received—with which sixty acres of land were purchased. Two residents of Denver supplemented this by the bestowal of additional acres and two thousand fruit trees, and the "White City" became a reality. Tents have been erected by local associations from San Francisco to Springfield, by State committees, and by individuals, and every State not possessing Colorado's climate would do well to pitch its tent beside the others.

An early plan had been to enable the residents to cover their expenses by working on the farm, but this has proved not entirely expedient, for the reason that many who come from confined office employment are unfamiliar with the most rudimentary farm labor, look for strawberries on the currant-bushes, and feed a horse without removing its bridle. For all who are ready and able, however, remunerative employment is gladly supplied. Experts are hired to take charge of the farm and to give instruction, and a number of the residents have learned enough about farming to find permanent occupation in other sections of the State. For the use of the mechanically gifted a machine-shop has been fitted up, and certainly the peace of mind and independence of spirit fostered by suitable occupation do far more to enhance recovery than the endurance of the feeling of uselessness which embitters the convalescent's dragging days.

Until some free tents are endowed, however, twenty-five dollars a month are needed to cover an inmate's expenses. The farm is neither a club, sanitarium, nor hotel, but is a co-operative colony where young men help one another to get well. Regulations are simple; out of eighty-seven residents received during the year only three had to be dismissed for refusal to conform to the customs of the establishment.

The tents are floored, provided with iron beds, tables, chairs, rugs, and plenty of bedding. Sanitary arrangements are perfect, and comfort in all weathers is secured. From camp life, to which the vigor of youth turns for enjoyment and refreshment, the ailing system imbibes the sustenance and the health which nature alone has power to restore. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, who visited the camp last month, writes to The Outlook, enthusiastically commending it, as follows:

> As to the Health Farm in Denver, I spent a couple of hours there, and thought the work they were doing applied Christianity from way back. The place seemed to be run with spirit and good judgment. I found lads there from all over the land, three from New York and Brooklyn if I remember right; and with the exception of one poor fellow who had come too late, they were all mending and on the way to health and strength and a new grip on life. I fancy they will take with them a new and firmer grip on its real meaning, too, after their experience there of what our Christian faith means "in action." I saw no signs of any moping or disposition to psalm-singing when the boys should be out in the sunshine at work—quite the reverse. Altogether I thought it from my brief scrutiny a fine thing and a good thing to do, and I was glad I had seen it. How any one can fail to gain in physical and moral health in the shadow of those mountains I cannot see for the life of me.

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is of great assistance to Outlook readers seeking *Positions* or *Business Opportunities*, or looking for *Help* in all the better grades. An advertisement in The Outlook Want Department is almost certain to bring results. *The rate for notices in this Department is* Five Cents *for each word or initial, address included. Orders should be sent (with remittance) at least ten days prior to publication.*

BUSINESS opportunity.—A Harvard graduate (single) of character, energy, good address, will be free in the fall to put $1,000 and services into some established business. References exchanged. No agents or schemes. No. 2,213, The Outlook.

WANTED—By a trained and experienced woman, a position to teach Biblical literature in a college or private school for the autumn of 1904. The best of references given. Address C. E. G., No. 561, Outlook.

A good position is always open for a competent man. His difficulty is to find it. We have openings for high-grade men in all capacities—Executive, Technical, and Clerical—paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. "Right places for right men. Right men for right places." Write for plan and booklet. Hapgoods (Inc.), Suite 511, 309 Broadway, New York.

A position now open—Manager $2,000; bookkeeper $1,200; salesman $1,500; secretary $1,000. Write for free booklet of open positions. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, New York.

SUMMER teaching; Wellesley graduate, most successful in preparing for college examinations, will tutor during summer—will travel, or take entire charge of pupils in country. No. 1,127, The Outlook.

TEACHERS, Principals, Governesses—immediate vacancies and for September. Fall orders being received. Communicate now in time for annual bulletin. Schermerhorn Teachers' Agency, 3 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

WANTED, boarders—Farmhouse, modern improvements, east end Long Island, ½ mile from ocean. Still water bathing, fishing, boating. Prices on application. Address Mrs. L. E. Osborn, Wainscott, N. Y.

ELDERLY lady, excellent reader, not an elocutionist, would read to invalid. Address M. S., No. 1,841, The Outlook.

STENOGRAPHER and competent business woman, twelve years' experience, desires change location, Northwest preferred. References exchanged. No. 1,941, The Outlook

SMITH graduate, experienced teacher, seeks position for summer vacation—tutor, governess, or companion. Will travel. References. Also position for next year. Address No. 2,021, The Outlook.

WANTED—Young woman of refinement, sound health, and good education, between twenty-two and thirty-two years of age, to enter a Special Training School for Nurses. For particulars address No. 4,262, The Outlook.

PRINCETON Graduate will take a few boys to tutor in his own home July 25 to Sept. 15. Address S. M. Cady, Summit, N. J.

WANTED—By successful teacher, Latin, English, Christian worker, position of general oversight and responsibility, not involving continuous teaching, in any good institution; also congenial summer employment. No. 2,027, The Outlook.

TO rent for summer and fall, pleasant furnished flats; complete; reasonable. A. E. Willard, Burlington, Vt.

WANTED—A position as teacher of elocution, with or without physical culture, by a young woman of refinement and experience, of American and foreign training, who offers the highest standard of work and best of references. Address N. F. A., 168 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

RIDING saddles for sale.—Two finely made ladies' riding saddles will be sold at less than half cost. For particulars address No. 1,647, The Outlook.

TRAP for sale. Double seated, with pole and shafts, made by Collins of Newark, in good condition. Very little used. Cost $235. Will sell for $135. No. 1,645, The Outlook.

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EXPERIENCED chaperon desires engagement to travel in Europe. Miss Buckler, 1309 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

EXPERIENCED New York teacher desiring change, wishes correspondence with families living on large Western farms or ranches. Would serve as tutor and companion for children. Address No. 2,187, The Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, Latin, German, English, desires position. Graduate student Columbia University. No. 2,181, The Outlook.

POST yourself. Best World's Fair Guide Book, 200 pages, illustrated, maps; indispensable. 50 cts. net, postpaid. Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1516 Locust, St. Louis.

WANTED—By young lady of refinement, position as mother's helper, to children over three, for summer. Terms reasonable. Address Box 193, Mystic, Connecticut.

PRINCETON Junior, high standing, desires tutoring. Entrance work preferred. Traveled, experienced. Excellent references. No. 2,171, The Outlook.

YOUNG man, teacher, wishes summer tutoring. College preparatory subjects. Best references. No. 2,193, The Outlook.

YOUNG lady, teacher, wishes summer tutoring. College preparatory subjects. Best references. No. 2,195, The Outlook.

WOMAN in college position would change: A. B., A. M. Mathematics. No. 2,177, The Outlook.

YOUR son's business after graduation? Periodical publishing presents splendid opportunities. Address Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

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SHOPPING — Samples sent. Orders filled promptly. Suits and hats to order. Highest references. M. W. Wightman & Co., 44 West 22d St., New York.

A refined and educated woman in great need desires home in Christian family during summer, with slight remuneration for services. No. 2,179, The Outlook.

WANTED—By a Brooklyn pastor, stenographer and helper in religious work among men and boys. Address No. 2,215, Outlook.

GENTLEMAN will teach shorthand by mail. Terms reasonable. John Combs, Troy, Ohio.

SUMMER board, private family, high ground, beautiful view, one mile from station. $7 per week. Mrs. Geo. A. Johnson, Bayberry Hill, Townsend, Mass.

EXPERIENCED educator wishes to learn of locality suitable for private school. May rent or buy good school. Address No. 2,255, The Outlook.

SITUATION wanted.—Experienced, refined, intelligent housekeeper. References. Box 344, Derby Conn.

MATRON'S position in a school for next year by lady of experience. References. No. 2,271, The Outlook.

WANTED—Position as tutor, governess, companion, or secretary for the summer or longer, by a young lady, refined and well educated. Normal training; experience in teaching English. References. Address No. 2,273, The Outlook.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—For rent for the summer, a desirable apartment of six rooms, furnished. $25 per month. No. 2,275, Outlook.

CAPABLE young woman, Normal graduate, experienced, good reference, will coach, assist mother, or take full charge of children. No. 2,279, The Outlook.

AN English lady, desirous of spending July and August in the Adirondacks, would act as chaperon, companion, and secretary in return for hotel and traveling expenses. Mrs de Guise, 205 W. 98th St., N. Y. City.

SILK embroiderers wanted on infants' cashmere sacques, wrappers, and flannel skirts. Home work to experienced hands and that can do fine work and furnish samples showing the work they can do. "No Linens." Call on or address R. R. Barringer, 16 E. 13th St., N. Y.

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PHYSICIAN, thirty-three, several years' experience private practice, would attend patient, medical or surgical, or travel. Unexceptionable references. Address No. 2,185 The Outlook.

SMITH College student would tutor for summer. E. H. C., 184 High St., Orange, N. J.

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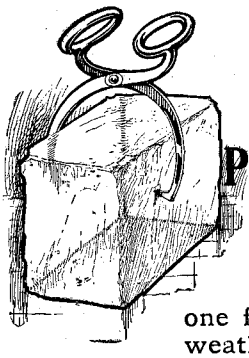

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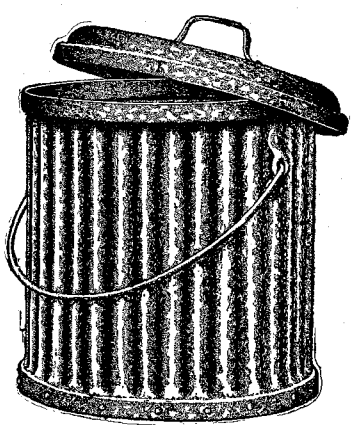

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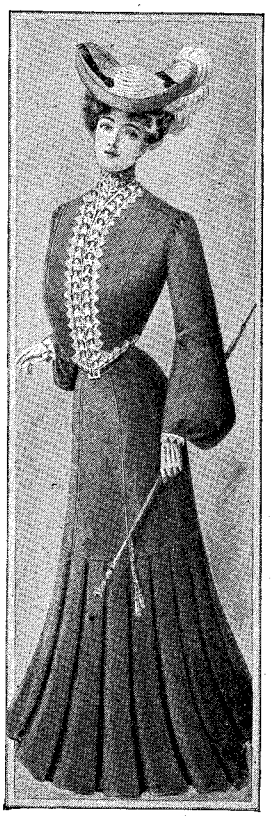

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Lake Tahoe, California

Among the great lakes famous for their scenery, none is more favorably known than this sheet of crystal water in the lap of the High Sierra. It is surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains, its pebbly shores are fringed with fine forests, and in its near neighborhood are a number of smaller lakes, all famous for their beautiful scenery and for the unsurpassed sport which they afford the enthusiastic fisherman.

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Lake Tahoe is reached from Truckee, on the Ogden route of the Southern Pacific, by a fourteen-mile railroad that crosses and recrosses the picturesque Truckee River. For Tahoe folder, and full information regarding the resorts of the lake, address L. H. Nutting, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 349 Broadway, New York.

Colorado and Return via Union Pacific

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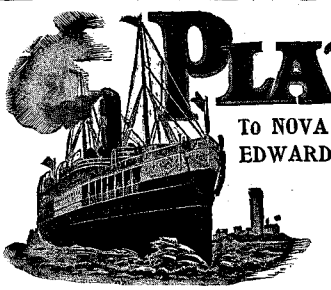
Reduced Rates to Detroit

Reduced rates to Detroit, Mich., account International Convention Baptist Young People's Union of America, meeting July 7th to 10th. Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets from all stations at one fare, plus $2.00 for the round trip, on July 5th, 6th, and 7th, good returning from Detroit to July 12th, inclusive; or, if deposited with validating agent not later than July 10th and payment of fee of 50c. made at time of deposit, extension may be obtained to leave Detroit not later than August 15th.



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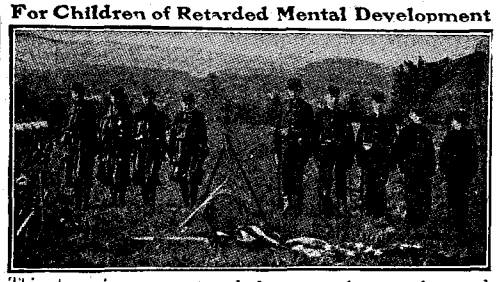

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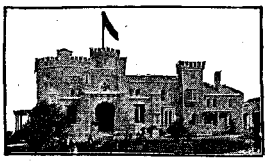

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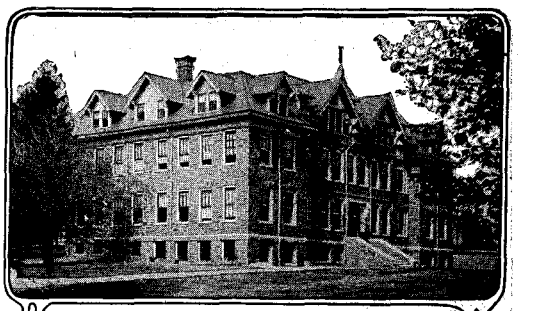

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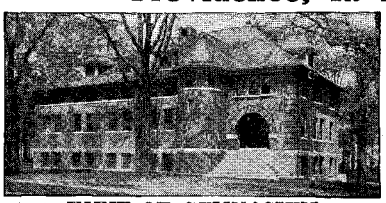

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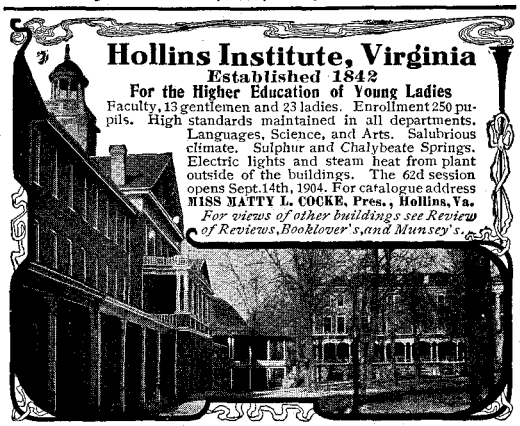

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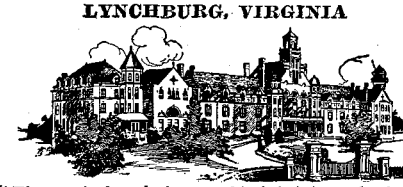

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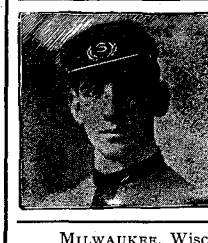

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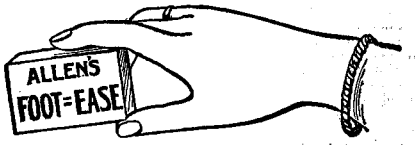

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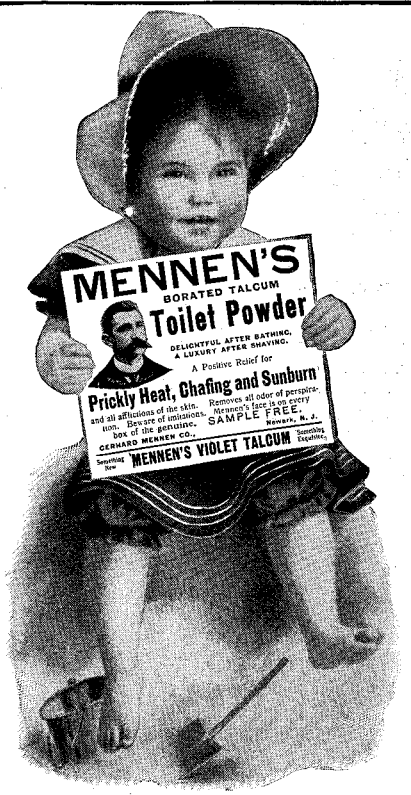
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